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07. 02. 2005

Der Präsident des Europäischen Patentamts
Im Auftrag
For the President of the European Patent Office
Le Président de l'Office européen des brevets
p. o.

M. Wallentin

Patentanmeldung Nr.
Patent application no.
Demande de brevet n°

PCT/EP 03/12530

**blatt 2 der Bescheinigung
sheet 2 of the certificate
page 2 de l'attestation**

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Requête n°:

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PCT-12512
Icon Genetics AG
Icon Genetics, Inc.

RNA VIRUS-DERIVED PLANT EXPRESSION SYSTEM

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to the plant, plant parts or plant cell cultures having a heterologous DNA encoding an RNA replicon for expressing a sequence of interest. The invention also provides a process of expressing a sequence of interest in the plants, plant parts or plant cell cultures of the invention. The process and vectors provide the plant cells with an increased frequency of RNA virus-derived RNA replicon formation. Said heterologous DNA or part(s) thereof can be stably incorporated into the plant nuclear chromosomal or episomal DNA or transiently delivered as DNA molecule(s). The system that is based on stable incorporation of said precursor vector into plant chromosomal DNA is tightly controllable and allows for leakage-proof (zero expression level in non-induced state) control over the expression of gene of interest.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Among plant transgene expression systems, expression of a transgene under the control of a heterologous promoter has been in use for several years. Apart from such conventional plant expression systems, virus-based expression systems can be used for rapid protein production in plants (for review see: Porta & Lomonosoff, 1996, *Mol. Biotechnol.*, 5, 209-221; Yusibov *et al.*, 1999, *Curr.Top. Microbiol. Immunol.*, 240, 81-94) and are a powerful tool for functional genomics studies (Dalmay *et al.*, 2000, *Plant Cell*, 12, 369-379; Ratcliff *et al.*, 2001, *Plant J.*, 25, 237-245; Escobar *et al.*, 2003, *Plant Cell*, 15, 1507-1523). Numerous publications and patents in the field describe systems based on DNA and RNA viral vectors (Kumagai *et al.*, 1994, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 90, 427-430; Mallory *et al.*, 2002, *Nature Biotechnol.* 20, 622-625; Mor *et al.*, 2003, *Biotechnol. Bioeng.*, 81, 430-437; US5316931; US5589367; US5866785; US5491076; US5977438; US5981236; WO02088369; WO02097080; WO9854342). The existing viral vector systems are usually restricted to a narrow host range in terms of their best performance and even the expression level of such vectors in their most favourable host is far below the upper biological limits of the system. An important issue of virus-based systems is the method of delivery of the viral replicon to a plant cell. The most broadly applied method of delivery for large-scale production (simultaneous production in many plants, e.g. in a farm field or a greenhouse) is the use of infectious copies of RNA viral vectors (Kumagai *et al.*,

1995, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 92, 1679-1683). Because of a relatively high tendency of recombinant viral RNA vectors to lose the heterologous inserts during the cycles of their replication, the method requires transcription of DNA templates in vitro, and as a result is inefficient and expensive. Another approach to solve the delivery problem could be the presence of a viral RNA replicon precursor in each cell of a transgenic plant, such that it can be released upon triggering the replication process by complementing a function of the viral vector (e.g. using helper virus – US5965794) or using other regulated switch systems (e.g. site-specific recombination – US6632980).

Despite many publications in the field including patented technologies, there are still no large scale virus-based production systems that work with sufficient efficiency and yield for commercial high-yield production, predominantly due to two main reasons:

Firstly, transient plant virus-based expression systems are generally restricted to specific hosts, which may not be suitable for large scale cultivation due to their susceptibility to environmental factors. Moreover, they are generally restricted to certain parts of a plant host, thus excluding most of the plant biomass from the production process and as a result minimizes the relative yield of recombinant product per unit of plant biomass down to a level comparable to that achievable by a conventional transcription promoter in a transgenic plant;

Secondly, attempts to scale up the virus-based production system by generating transgenic plant hosts having the viral replicon precursor stably integrated in each cell did not provide a solution either, in particular because of underperformance of said replicons in such position, "leakiness" of the gene of interest to be expressed from said replicon and lack of an efficient switch system for said vectors. Certain progress was achieved with PVX-based vectors by using suppressors of PTGS silencing as trigger of RNA replicon formation (Mallory *et al.*, 2002, *Nature Biotechnol.*, 20, 622-625), but the system is still far below the practical value, as there is no solution provided for an efficient control of the switch (PTGS suppressor) triggering viral vector replication. However, this system provided for an expression level of the GUS gene reaching 3% of total soluble protein (TSP), which is the best known so far for this type of system, but still no better than a conventional transgene expression system under control of a strong promoter. Another inducible system based on a plant tripartite RNA virus (Mori *et al.*, 2001, *Plant J.*, 27, 79-86), Brome Mosaic Virus (BMV), gave a very low yield of the protein of interest (3-4 µg/g fresh weight), which is comparable with the yields provided by standard transcriptional promoters. The authors believe they can increase the yield of the protein of interest by optimising the codon usage of the gene encoding said protein. However, it is very unlikely

that such optimisation can lead to an expression level higher than that obtainable with strong constitutive promoters in transgenic plants.

The low expression levels achieved so far with plant expression systems are a major reason why these systems are hardly competitive with other expression systems like bacterial, fungal, or insect cell expression systems. Low expression levels give rise to very high downstream costs for protein isolation and purification in a huge background of plant material. Therefore, costs for downstream processing quickly decrease, as the yield of the protein or product of interest per unit plant biomass increases.

There is presently no large-scale plant transgene expression system the yield and efficiency of which would be high sufficient to compete on the market with other large-scale expression systems like bacterial, fungal, or insect cell expression systems. Such a plant expression would have to fulfill the following criteria as good as possible:

- (i) high yield, including expression of the protein of interest in as many plant tissues as possible and in as many cells of said tissues;
- (ii) for preventing a deleterious effect of protein expression on plant growth, expression of the protein or product of interest should be switchable such that expression can be switched on at a desired point in time.
- (iii) the switching should be such that expression can be switched on simultaneously or nearly simultaneously in all tissues or cells of a plant and, at the same time, in all plants of a selected group of plants, e.g. in all plants of a selected lot of plants. Typically, the protein or product of interest accumulates in each cell producing said product or protein up to a certain point. During accumulation, however, degradative processes frequently set on that tend to reduce the yield or quality of the protein or product of interest. Therefore, there is an optimal point in time after switching on expression, where the product or protein of interest should be harvested. This optimal point in time should be reached in all tissues or cells of a plant and in all plants of a selected lot at the same time to make the overall process efficient and profitable.

Therefore, it is an object of this invention to provide a transgenic plant, plant part, or plant cell culture for a high-yield plant expression system.

It is another object of the invention to provide an efficient process of expressing one or more sequences of interest in a plant, plant part of plant cell culture, whereby said process can be used efficiently on large scale.

Further, it is an object of the invention to provide a method of controlling the expression of nucleic acid sequence(s) of interest in a plant, plant part, or plant cell culture, which is of improved ecological and biological safety as it allows to have a zero expression level of said nucleic acid sequences of interest in the inactive state.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The above objects are achieved by a stably transformed plant, plant part, or plant cell culture containing in cell nuclei a heterologous DNA having a sequence encoding an RNA replicon operably linked or linkable to a transcription promoter, wherein said sequence encoding an RNA replicon contains

- (i) sequences for replicon function of said RNA replicon, said sequences being derived from a sequence of a plant RNA virus, and

- (ii) a sequence of interest to be expressed from said RNA replicon,
- whereby said sequences for replicon function correspond to sequences of said plant RNA virus and exhibit at selected localities of said sequence of said plant RNA virus function-conservative differences from said sequence of said plant RNA virus, said differences causing an increased frequency of replicon formation compared to an RNA replicon not exhibiting said differences.

Further, the above objects are achieved by a process of expressing a sequence of interest in a plant, plant part, or plant cell culture, comprising:

- (a) providing a plant, plant part, or plant cell culture containing in cell nuclei a heterologous DNA as defined above and
- (b) causing expression of said sequence of interest.

The invention further provides a nucleic acid molecule for producing said plant, plant part, or plant cell culture of the invention or for carrying out the process of the invention. Said nucleic acid molecule is as defined in the claims and as further defined as described below with reference to the plant, plant part of plant cell culture of the invention.

When the inventors of the present invention introduced a heterologous DNA encoding RNA-viral replicons in nuclear chromosomes of plants or plant parts for expressing a protein of interest encoded in said RNA replicon, they found that the frequency with which RNA replicons appeared in the cytosol was very low and occurred only in a small fraction of cells containing the heterologous DNA. Accordingly, the expression level of the protein of interest was also very low. Many possible reasons for

this problem were considered including positional effects of the chromosome, unsuitable transcription regulatory elements, gene silencing, defective transport of the replicon from the nucleus to the cytosol, a deleterious effect of the sequence of interest on transcription, RNA processing or replicon function etc. It was then surprisingly found that certain A/T(U)-rich sequence portions in the replicon were responsible for the low frequency of replicon formation in the cytosol. When the deleterious effect of said A/T(U)-rich sequence portions was suppressed, the frequency of replicon formation in the cytosol strongly increased, resulting in a strongly increased yield of the protein of interest.

The efficiency of the present invention is such that a new dimension in plant expression systems is attained. The expression levels achievable with the present invention are such that expenditures for downstream processing (including separation and purification of the protein of interest) are low enough to make the process of the invention competitive with other large-scale expression systems. In prior art expression systems using stably transformed plants, the expression level is low even if virus-based vectors are used, since replicons are produced in a small fraction of the cells. Replicons that spread in the plant cannot remedy this problem, as spreading is slow, notably over long distances. Therefore, expression does not proceed uniformly in the plant and degradation of the protein of interest will already take place in some parts of the plant while in others protein expression has not even started. The invention allows to trigger expression uniformly throughout the plant. The small fraction of cells that do not produce a replicon can be quickly infected by replicons from neighbouring cells. The invention provides the first high-yield plant expression system that can be used on large scale. The invention even allows to produce two or more replicons in the same cell, whereby probability of having both replicons in the same cells is still very high. Further, the efficiency of the expression system of the invention is such that the otherwise limited plant specificity of RNA viruses is reduced.

The stably transformed plant, plant part, or plant cell culture and said nucleic acid molecule have a heterologous DNA encoding an RNA replicon. Said sequence encoding an RNA replicon contains

- (i) sequences for replicon function of said RNA replicon, said sequences being derived from a sequence of a plant RNA virus, and
- (ii) a sequence of interest to be expressed from said RNA replicon.

Said sequences for replicon function contain a sequence of interest to be expressed from said RNA replicon (ii). Said sequence of interest to be expressed may lead to formation of an RNA of interest, like an RNA for RNA interference for suppressing

a function of said plant. Preferably, however, said sequence of interest codes for a protein of interest and contains regulatory sequences for translating said protein of interest from said RNA replicon or from subgenomic RNA or said RNA replicon.

Said sequences for replicon function of said RNA replicon (i) correspond to sequences of said plant RNA virus inter alia in that the former are a DNA copy of the latter. Said sequences for replicon function provide the RNA replicon with the function to replicate in the cytosol. Said sequences for replicon function typically code for one or more proteins involved in replication like an RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (replicase). Said sequences for replicon function may further code for functions of an RNA replicon like one or more proteins involved in cell-to-cell or systemic spreading of an RNA virus in a plant like a movement protein or a coat protein. Said sequences for replicon function are preferably derived from a sequence of a plant RNA virus, since plant RNA viruses are an easily accessible source for replicon functions. "Being derived" means that said sequences for replicon function are a DNA copy of the corresponding sequences of said RNA virus and said DNA copy makes up a part of said heterologous DNA contained in cell nuclei. "Being derived" further means that said sequences for replicon function are not an exact DNA copy of the corresponding RNA sequence of said RNA virus, but exhibit function-conservative differences as described below. Since said differences are function-conservative, said sequences for replicon function preferably code for proteins capable of carrying out replicon functions similarly as they do for said RNA virus.

Said sequences for replicon function exhibit at selected localities of said sequence of said plant RNA virus function-conservative differences relative to said sequence of said plant RNA virus, said differences causing an increased frequency of replicon formation compared to an RNA replicon not exhibiting said differences. Said differences are causal for said increased frequency of replicon formation in plant cells, once the overall process has been switched on (see below). The causal connection between the increased frequency of replicon formation and said differences can be tested experimentally by comparing the frequency of replicon formation between sequences for replicon function having said differences and sequences for replicon function not having said differences. Such an experimental comparison can be made e.g. by counting protoplasts expressing said sequence of interest as described in the examples. Preferably, a sequence of interest coding for an easily detectable reporter protein like green fluorescent protein (GFP) is used for this purpose. As further described below, it is also preferred to perform the experimental comparison with RNA replicons not capable of cell-to-cell spreading.

Said function-conservative differences are introduced into said sequences for replicon function at selected localities of said sequence of said plant RNA virus. Said

selected localities are localities in sequences for replicon function of said plant RNA virus that are responsible for a low probability of an RNA replicon transcribed in the nucleus to appear in the cytosol as a functional replicon. Preferably, such selected localities have a high A/T(U)-content, i.e. a high A-content and/or a high T-content (a high U-content on RNA level), or have cryptic splicing sites, i.e. sequence portions that are recognized by the nuclear splicing machinery as splicing sites. Said selected localities may be identified in an RNA virus on which an RNA replicon is based by analyzing the RNA profile of the RNA virus as exemplified below. Further, selected localities may be identified experimentally by analyzing the RNA formed in a plant cell after transformation with a heterologous DNA encoding an RNA replicon that does not exhibit the differences according to the invention. This experimental analysis may be done by RT-PCR, preferably together with sequencing of the RT-PCR products. In this way, undesired splicing products that indicate splicing events destroying the RNA replicon may be identified. Further, the exact sites of undesired splicing may be identified and then remedied by introducing said function-conservative differences at said selected localities.

Said function-conservative differences cause an increased frequency of RNA replicon formation by suppressing the deleterious effect of said selected localities on said frequency of RNA replicon formation. Said function-conservative differences may comprise a reduction of a high A/U-content in said RNA replicon by reducing a high A/T content in said sequences for replicon function of said sequence encoding said RNA replicon. Said high A/U content may be reduced by at least partial deletion or at least partial replacement by G/C bases (e.g. using the degeneracy of the genetic code), provided said differences are function-conservative. Further, cryptic splicing sites flanking A/U-rich regions of said sequences derived from a plant RNA virus may be removed. Such function-conserved differences may be introduced at one or at, preferably, several selected localities.

Preferred function-conservative differences comprise the insertion of one or more introns, most preferably nuclear introns, or one or more sequences capable of forming nuclear introns near or within A/U-rich localities of said sequences being derived from sequences of said plant RNA virus. It has surprisingly been found that the introduction of introns at or near A/U-rich localities results in an increased frequency of RNA replicon formation. Several introns may be introduced and examples are given herein for various numbers of introduced introns. The effects of more than one intron are cumulative. Further, intron insertion may be combined with other function-conservative differences at other selected localities.

Fig. 8 shows an example for the introduction of sequences capable of forming a nuclear intron, albeit in the gene of interest to be expressed. In the example of Fig. 8, the intron is formed from two intron halves upon recombinase-catalyzed flipping of a part of said heterologous DNA. This principle may also be applied to sequences for replicon function of said RNA replicon. In an embodiment wherein two different RNA replicons are formed in the same cell, recombination between said two different replicons may result in the formation of an intron from two intron halves present on different replicons. Further, an RNA replicon may be formed by recombination between two precursors, neither of which is a replicon. Also in this case, an intron may be assembled from two intron halves derived from different precursor molecules.

Said plant, said plant part, or said plant cell culture of the invention are stably transformed with said heterologous DNA. Stably transformed means that they contain said heterologous DNA in cell nuclei such that said heterologous DNA is maintained in said cell nuclei as nuclear chromosomes are maintained. Said heterologous DNA may be contained in or may be an episomal element. Preferably, however, said heterologous DNA is stably incorporated in a nuclear chromosome such that it can be inherited to progeny cells or progeny plants. Methods of producing plants, plant parts, or plant cell cultures that are stably transformed are known in the art of plant biotechnology.

Preferably, all cells of said plant, said plant part or said cell culture contain in their nuclei said heterologous DNA for giving a high yield of a protein of interest. More preferably, said cells contain said heterologous DNA stably integrated in a nuclear chromosome. In the case of a plant, this means that the plant is a transgenic plant.

Said heterologous DNA having said sequence encoding said RNA replicon is operably linked or linkable to a transcription promoter. If said heterologous DNA is operably linked to said transcription promoter, the transcription promoter is preferably a regulated promoter, like an inducible, tissue-specific or developmentally regulated promoter in order to make expression of said sequence of interest regulatable. More preferably, said promoter is inducible or developmentally regulated, which allows that expression is induced at a desired time or that expression is switched on when the plant reaches a defined developmental stage, respectively. For example, expression of said sequence of interest can be switched on in plant seeds if said promoter is a seed-specific promoter. The invention is of high value for providing specific tissues (e.g. seed tissues) with RNA replicons, whereby said tissues may be less suited for cell-to-cell spread of said replicon than e.g. leaf tissue. Most preferred are chemically regulated promoters, since

they allow to switch on expression at will in all or in most tissues of a plant. Most importantly, chemically inducible promoters are the promoters of choice for large scale applications, since the chemical inducer can be applied to a large number of plants at the same time. Examples of regulated promoters are known in the art.

Said sequence encoding an RNA replicon may alternatively be operably linkable to a transcription promoter, which allows to switch on expression of said sequence of interest by operably linking said sequence encoding an RNA replicon with a promoter. There are several ways of reducing this embodiment to practice. One option is to separate, in said heterologous DNA, said sequence encoding an RNA replicon and said promoter by a sequence block that precludes an operable linkage between said promoter and said heterologous DNA. Said sequence block may be flanked by recombination sites such that said block can be cut out by a recombinase recognizing said recombination sites. Thereby, operable linkage for transcription of said sequence encoding an RNA replicon can be established and expression may be switched on. Another option is to have a portion of a sequence necessary for transcription (e.g. a promoter or promoter portion) in flipped orientation and flanked by recombination sites. Providing a suitable recombinase may flip said sequence portion back in correct orientation, whereby an operable linkage can be established.

In one embodiment of the invention, said sequence encoding an RNA replicon has one or more segments that code together for said RNA replicon, i.e. said RNA replicon is not encoded by one continuous DNA. Instead, said RNA replicon is encoded discontinuously by two or more segments, whereby said segments may be present on the same chromosome preferably contiguous to each other. Formation of said RNA replicon may then require rearrangement of said segments, e.g. by recombination. As an example, a part of a sequence for replicon function (e.g. a part of a sequence coding for a replicase) may be present in said heterologous DNA in a flipped orientation relative to other parts of such a sequence. The flipped part may be flanked by recombination sites. Then the transcript of the heterologous DNA will not be a replicon, since said replicon function cannot be provided (e.g. because the transcript does not code for a functional replicase). Providing a site-specific recombinase recognizing the recombination sites can flip one of said segments back such that a replicon function is encoded continuously. In this embodiment, providing the recombinase may function as a switch for switching on replicon formation and expression of a sequence of interest (see further below).

Alternatively, said segments may be present on different chromosomes. Formation of an RNA replicon will then require transcription of both segments and trans-splicing of

both transcripts for assembling said RNA replicon. This embodiment may be used for quickly segregating the segments that encode together said RNA replicon in progeny plants or cells as described in detail in PCT/EP03/02986.

The process of the invention comprises said steps (a) and (b). Step (a) may comprises stable or transient transformation of a plant, plant part or plant cell culture with said nucleic acid of the invention. As discussed above, stable transformation of a nuclear chromosome is preferred. Preferably, the process of the invention is a process of expressing a protein of interest encoded by said sequence of interest. Step (b) comprises causing expression of said sequence of interest, e.g. switching on said expressing. Various methods of causing or switching on expression have already been mentioned. Examples include inducing an inducible promoter operably linked to said heterologous DNA; bringing said heterologous DNA under operable linkage to a promoter using recombination; establishing continuous coding of a sequence for replicon formation using recombination etc. If a recombinase is used for switching on the process of the invention, said recombinase may be provided to said plant, plant part or plant cell culture transiently, whereby said providing would act as a switch for step (b). Alternatively, said recombinase may be stably encoded in cells, and expressing of the recombinase under control of a regulated, preferably inducible, promoter. Inducing recombinase expression by inducing said promoter may then cause expression in step (b).

Preferably, the process of the invention is performed with many plants in parallel by providing many plants according to (a) and causing expression of said sequence of interest according to (b) with all plants in one step, e.g. by applying a chemical inducer for a chemically inducible promoter to all plants for example by spraying.

The present invention may in principal be applied to any plants for which infectious RNA viruses exist. Suitable plant/RNA virus pairs may be derived from the list of RNA viruses given below. Due to the very high efficiency of replicon formation according to the invention, the plant species specificity of plant viruses is far less pronounced when this invention is practiced. Similarly, the present invention may be used with RNA replicons based on any RNA virus. RNA viruses have generally evolved outside the cell nuclei of their host plants and will have selected localities that make a replicon based on such a virus inefficient when the replicon is produced inside cell nuclei, notably if the replicon is stably encoded in a nuclear chromosome. The invention can be applied to all RNA viruses, although the level of improvement may vary between different plant RNA viruses. The most preferred plant RNA viruses the invention may be based on are tobamoviruses,

notably tobacco mosaic virus, and Potexviruses such as potato virus X. In the case of tobacco mosaic virus, it will generally be the coat protein that is replaced by said sequence to be expressed. The movement protein may be removed or replaced by a sequence to be expressed. Preferably, however, an RNA replicon derived from tobacco mosaic virus should code for the movement protein and have the coat protein be replaced by said sequence to be expressed.

The major application of the present invention is the production of a protein of interest in plants, plant parts or plant cell cultures. If the process of the invention is performed in plants, plants that do not enter the human or animal food chain are preferred, like *Nicotiana* species. Plant parts are e.g. plants organs or specific tissues of plants like leaves or seeds. Herein, seeds are considered as plant parts if the process of invention is done in seeds growing or being attached to a parent plant. Seeds are, however, also considered to be plants, albeit in a certain developmental stage of a plant. Most preferably, the plants of the invention are sold or distributed as seeds, the seeds are grown to plants, and expression of said sequence of interest is induced or switched on at a desired point in said plants.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Fig. 1 depicts the general principle of the invention, based on increased frequency of RNA virus-based replicon formation.

Fig. 2 shows the intron prediction profile of transcribed region of vector pICH8543. Nucleotide numbers are given on the horizontal axis. The vertical axis shows the probability for corresponding sequence/sequence region to be a coding sequence (coding), to serve as donor site (Donor) or as acceptor site (Acceptor). Circled parts correspond to selected localities where said function conservative differences should be introduced.

Fig. 3 shows the intron prediction profile of transcribed region of vector pICH15466, first half of the transcribed region. The circled regions were modified (compare Fig. 2A) as described in this invention.

Fig. 4 shows the intron prediction profile of transcribed region of pICH1590, second half of said region. The circled regions were modified (compare with Fig. 2B) as described in this invention.

Fig. 5 shows the intron prediction profile of transcribed region of pICH15499. The circled regions correspond to six inserted plant nuclear introns.

Fig. 6 depicts schematic representations of viral constructs vectors unmodified and modified according to the scope of said invention.

Fig. 7 shows GFP expression after agroinfiltration of the viral constructs in *Nicotiana benthamiana* and *Nicotiana tabacum* leaves. The vector identification number for each infiltrated area is indicated.

A – *Nicotiana benthamiana*, 8 days after agroinfiltration;

B – *Nicotiana tabacum*, 8 days after agroinfiltration;

C – *Nicotiana benthamiana* protoplasts isolated 5 days after agroinfiltration. Many light spots in the right picture indicate an extremely high frequency of replicon formation and GFP expression.

Fig. 8 depicts the schematic presentation of RNA virus-based replicon precursor designed according to the present invention, which gives zero expression level of the gene of interest (GFP, indicated by G) in the non-induced state.

P – transcription promoter; T – transcription termination region; SM – selectable marker gene; Ac2 – promoter of *Arabidopsis* ACTIN2 gene; RdRP viral RNA-dependent RNA polymerase; MP – viral movement protein; NTR – viral 3' non-translated region.

Fig. 9 shows the intron prediction profile for *Arabidopsis thaliana* meiosis-specific gene AtDMC1 (GenBank Acc.No U76670), using the direct strand (+ strand). The intron-coding regions are circled.

Fig. 10 (A, B) shows the prediction of potential problematic regions (circled) within the direct strand (+ strand) of Potato Virus X (PVX) genome (GenBank Acc. No. AF172259).

Fig. 11 shows in A, B, and C the prediction of potential problematic regions (circled) of the direct strand (+ strand) of alfalfa mosaic virus genomes of RNA1 (GenBank Acc. No K02703), RNA2 (GenBank Acc. No K02702) and RNA3 (GenBank Acc. No L00163), respectively.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

We have surprisingly found that the incorporation of plant introns into certain regions of plant viral RNA vectors and removal or replacement of cryptic introns within sequences for replicon function can dramatically increase (at least $\times 10^2$ folds) the efficiency of said replicons in host plants. Such increase in efficiency was reflected in at least one easily measurable parameter: relative proportion of cells showing replication of said vector, e.g. in increased frequency of replicon formation. Such optimisation of initiation of RNA replicon formation led to the ability of synchronized switching on of expression of a sequence of interest in a whole plant, resulting in dramatically increased yield of recombinant protein of interest in shorter time than for a non-modified vector.

Despite of publications concerning the increase of nuclear transgene expression by incorporation of introns in coding regions of recombinant DNA (Mascarenhas *et al.*, 1990, *Plant Mol. Biol.*, 15, 913-920; Bourdon *et al.*, 2001, *EMBO Reports*, 2, 394-398; Rose, AB., 2002, *RNA*, 8, 1444-1453; US5,955,330), there is no hint showing that incorporation of introns into viral RNA replicons would have any positive effect on the frequency of viral replicon formation and subsequently, on the level of expression of a sequence of interest provided by said replicon. This effect is surprising considering that nuclear mRNA transcription and viral RNA replication take place in different sub-cellular compartments. Even if the cDNA copy of a viral replicon is placed in the nucleus, only the first copy of the viral replicon precursor is produced in nucleus and then amplified in the cytoplasm under conditions different from those in the nucleus. In the prior art, the use of introns for preventing the cytotoxic effect of "leaky" expression of viral genes in *E.coli* during cloning with wild type virus cDNAs was described (Johansen, I.E. 1996, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 93, 12400-12405; Yang *et al.*, 1998, *Arch. Virol.*, 143, 2443-2451; Lopez-Moya & Garcia, 2000, *Virus Res.*, 68, 99-107). There is no hint that intron inclusion can increase the frequency of replicon formation from a viral cDNA clone. For example, there was no difference in infectivity between intron-less, intron-containing cDNA and wild type lettuce mosaic virus (LMV) (Yang *et al.*, 1998, *Arch. Virol.*, 143, 2443-2451). In addition, the intron-containing LMV cDNA showed delayed establishment of infection. No difference in infectivity between intron-less and intron-containing cDNAs was found in the case of plum pox potyvirus (PPV) (Lopez-Moya & Garcia, 2000, *Virus Res.*, 68, 99-107). The publication of Johansen (1996, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 93, 12400-12405) contains non valid comparative data concerning this matter. In addition, the results obtained for wild type RNA viruses and their cDNA copies cannot be compared with virus-derived expression vectors designed for the expression of a sequence of interest in plants,

predominantly at the expense of other properties of wild type viruses like high infectivity and stability of said viruses.

The present invention provides a method for increasing fundamentally the frequency of RNA virus-derived replicon formation, said replicons are derived upon transcription of DNA precursor and designed for the expression of sequences of interest. Said method overcomes the limitations of existing viral vector-based expression systems, such as size limitation for heterologous sequences to be expressed and high instability of said vectors. Further, said method offers better biosafety characteristics, allows to design leakage-proof control over the transgene expression (zero expression level in non-induced state), as such design can be an integrated part of the strategy for said RNA virus-derived replicon design. By providing high frequency of RNA virus-derived replicon formation, the approach described herein allows for a rapid initiation of the expression of a sequence of interest in a whole plant, part of plant or plant cell culture containing in cell nuclei a heterologous DNA encoding said RNA replicon. By practicing the invention, the performance of practically any plant RNA virus-derived replicon designed for the expression of a heterologous sequence of interest can be improved significantly through dramatic increase of the frequency of replicon formation.

RNA viruses belonging to different taxonomic groups are suitable for constructing RNA replicons according to this invention. A list of RNA viruses to which this invention can be applied, is presented below. Taxa names in quotes (and not in italic script) indicate that this taxon does not have an ICTV international approved name. Species (vernacular) names are given in regular script. Viruses with no formal assignment to genus or family are indicated):

RNA Viruses:

ssRNA Viruses: Family: *Bromoviridae*, Genus: *Alfavirus*, **Type species:** alfalfa mosaic virus, Genus: *Ilarvirus*, **Type species:** tobacco streak virus, Genus: *Bromovirus*, **Type species:** brome mosaic virus, Genus: *Cucumovirus*, **Type species:** cucumber mosaic virus;

Family: *Closteroviridae*, Genus: *Closterovirus*, **Type species:** beet yellows virus, Genus: *Crinivirus*, **Type species:** Lettuce infectious yellows virus, Family: *Comoviridae*, Genus: *Comovirus*, **Type species:** cowpea mosaic virus, Genus: *Fabavirus*, **Type species:** broad bean wilt virus 1, Genus: *Nepovirus*, **Type species:** tobacco ringspot virus;

Family: Potyviridae, Genus: Potyvirus, Type species: potato virus Y, **Genus: Rymovirus, Type species:** ryegrass mosaic virus, **Genus: Bymovirus, Type species:** barley yellow mosaic virus;

Family: Sequiviridae, Genus: Sequivirus, Type species: parsnip yellow fleck virus, **Genus: Waikavirus, Type species:** rice tungro spherical virus; **Family: Tombusviridae, Genus: Carmovirus, Type species:** carnation mottle virus, **Genus: Dianthovirus, Type species:** carnation ringspot virus, **Genus: Machlomovirus, Type species:** maize chlorotic mottle virus, **Genus: Necrovirus, Type species:** tobacco necrosis virus, **Genus: Tombusvirus, Type species:** tomato bushy stunt virus, **Unassigned Genera of ssRNA viruses, Genus: Capillovirus, Type species:** apple stem grooving virus;

Genus: Carlavirus, Type species: carnation latent virus; **Genus: Enamovirus, Type species:** pea enation mosaic virus,

Genus: Furovirus, Type species: soil-borne wheat mosaic virus, **Genus: Hordeivirus, Type species:** barley stripe mosaic virus, **Genus: Idaeovirus, Type species:** raspberry bushy dwarf virus;

Genus: Luteovirus, Type species: barley yellow dwarf virus; **Genus: Marafivirus, Type species:** maize rayado fino virus; **Genus: Potexvirus, Type species:** potato virus X; **Genus: Sobemovirus, Type species:** Southern bean mosaic virus, **Genus: Tenuivirus, Type species:** rice stripe virus,

Genus: Tobamovirus, Type species: tobacco mosaic virus,

Genus: Tobravirus, Type species: tobacco rattle virus,

Genus: Trichovirus, Type species: apple chlorotic leaf spot virus; **Genus: Tymovirus, Type species:** turnip yellow mosaic virus; **Genus: Umbravirus, Type species:** carrot mottle virus; **Negative ssRNA Viruses: Order: Mononegavirales, Family: Rhabdoviridae, Genus: Cytorhabdovirus, Type Species:** lettuce necrotic yellows virus, **Genus: Nucleorhabdovirus, Type species:** potato yellow dwarf virus;

Negative ssRNA Viruses: Family: Bunyaviridae, Genus: Tospovirus, Type species: tomato spotted wilt virus;

dsRNA Viruses: Family: Partitiviridae, Genus: Alphacryptovirus, Type species: white clover cryptic virus 1, **Genus: Betacryptovirus, Type species:** white clover cryptic virus 2, **Family: Reoviridae, Genus: Fijivirus, Type species:** Fiji disease virus, **Genus: Phytoreovirus, Type species:** wound tumor virus, **Genus: Oryzavirus, Type species:** rice ragged stunt virus;

Unassigned Viruses:

Genome: ssRNA, **Species** Garlic viruses A,B,C,D, **Species** grapevine fleck virus, **Species** maize white line mosaic virus, **Species** olive latent virus 2, **Species:** ourmia melon virus, **Species** Pelargonium zonate spot virus.

The general principle of the invention is shown in Figure 1. It is known that plant RNA viruses (an exception are viroids – small non-coding RNAs amplifying in plant cell nuclei – for a review see Diener, T.O., 1999, *Arch. Virol. Suppl.*, 15, 203-220; Flores, R., 2001, *CR Acad. Sci. III*, 324, 943-952) never occur in the plant nucleus, but in the cytoplasm. Therefore, the sequences of RNA viruses might not be adapted to withstand nuclear RNA processing events due to the presence of motifs that might be involved in complex series of processing steps including transport of processed RNA in cytoplasm, in which pre-mRNAs, rRNA and tRNA precursors are involved. The processing events, such as 5' end capping, splicing, 3' end generation, polyadenylation, degradation, base and sugar modification as well as editing (in plastids and mitochondria) are intensively studied. However, many elements of such events still remain unclear. The most dramatic changes to pre-mRNA in the nucleus happen during pre-mRNA splicing, the process by which intervening RNA sequences (introns) are removed from the initial transcript and exons are concomitantly ligated. Splicing is mediated by the spliceosome, a complex structure comprising uridilate-rich small nuclear ribonucleoprotein particles. The spliceosome carries out the splicing reaction in two consecutive steps: the first one - cleavage at the 5' splice site of upstream exon/intron junction leading to lariat formation, and second step - cleavage at the 3' splice site of intron/downstream exon junction followed by upstream and downstream exons ligation (for review see: Kramer, A., 1996, *Annu. Rev. Biochem.*, 65, 367-409; Simpson, G.G. & Filipowicz, W. 1996, *Plant. Mol. Biol.*, 32, 1-41). The 5' and 3' splice site dinucleotides (5'/GU; AG/3') flanking the intron sequences are highly conserved in higher plants and single G replacement might abandon the splicing activity at the site concerned. Surprisingly, but despite high conservation of splice sites between plants and animals, heterologous introns in plants are usually not spliced or spliced incorrectly (van Santen, V.L. *et al.*, 1987, *Gene*, 56, 253-265; Wiebauer, K., Herrero, J.J., Filipowicz, W. 1988, *Mol. Cel. Biol.*, 8, 2042-2051). Considering that plant viral RNAs were not under evolutionary pressure to resist nuclear RNA processing machinery, these RNAs are very likely to become subject of such processing, including splicing, once they are placed into the nuclear environment. This situation is completely different from that of RNA transcripts encoded by nuclear genes, as the latter transcripts are evolutionary adapted to preserve their functionality, despite of series of RNA modifications taking place in the nucleus. However, such modifications can have dramatic consequences for viral

RNA replicon formation. Re-engineering of the plant virus in order to make expression vectors for heterologous genes might further add to the instability of RNA virus-based replicons, as it would add further elements that might interact with RNA sequences of viral origin, producing defective RNA that is unable to replicate. Our invention addresses these problems by subjecting the expression vector to modifications that significantly increase the frequency of functional RNA replicon formation, when the expression vector is introduced as a DNA precursor into plants or plant cells to provide for transient expression or for stable integration into plant chromosomal DNA. We believe that modifications of virus-derived sequences shall be the most profound solution for increasing the efficiency of RNA virus-based replicons. The modifications might be direct (e.g. within said RNA virus-derived sequences) or indirect (e.g. within the sequences of non-viral origin), but said indirect modifications may have a stabilizing effect on the sequences of viral origin. In this invention we predominantly focus on modifications within the RNA virus derived sequences, as they are crucial for increasing the efficiency of RNA replicon formation.

Surprisingly, our first attempt to find evidence that potentially problematic regions do exist, was successful and even more surprisingly, we obtained experimental confirmation by finding unexpectedly an improvement of orders of magnitude. An analysis of the sequence derived from the RNA virus of expression vector pICH8543 (EXAMPLE 1, Fig. 6A) using the Netgenell server program (<http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/NetGene2/>) for the presence of cryptic introns and RNA splicing sites showed the presence of intron-like regions that might be spliced by the nuclear RNA processing machinery (see circled regions in Fig. 2). There are many other programs that can be used to identify potentially problematic regions (said selected localities) within plant viral RNA sequences, such as exon/intron prediction program (<http://genes.mit.edu/GENSCAN.html>) or splicing signal prediction program (<http://125.itba.mi.cnr.it/~webgene/wwwspliceview.html>) for variety of organisms.

Considering that all existing programs are not ideal and are subject to mistakes, the potential problematic regions can also be determined experimentally. This can be done by analyzing the transcripts derived from DNA vector under test in an nuclear environment with the help of such a routine technique as RT-PCR (Frohman, MA., 1989, *Methods Enzymol.*, 218, 340-356) or its more advanced version suitable for precise quantification of the concentration of different transcripts called real-time PCR (Gibson *et al.*, 1996, *Genome Res.*, 6, 995-1001), preferably followed by sequencing of the PCR-amplified products. The function-conservative differences of the invention change dramatically the RNA profile, for example by replacing intron-like sequences with exon-like ones, e.g. by introducing silent mutations with replacement of A/U-rich regions (intron-like)

with G/C-rich regions (exon-like) (see Figure 3, circled regions). Plant introns, unlike exons, are usually A/U rich (Csank, C. *et al.*, 1990, *Nucl. Acid Res.*, 18, 5133-5141; Goodall & Filipowicz, 1989, *Cell*, 58, 473-483), but there are exceptions, for example when in monocotyledonous plants G/C rich introns were found (Goodall & Filipowicz, 1989, *Cell*, 58, 473-483; Goodall & Filipowicz, 1991, *EMBO J.*, 10, 2635-2644). For practicing this invention, the A/U rich regions include not only prolonged stretches of the sequences of at least 20 nucleotides in length with at least 55% or more of A/U content, but also shorter stretches ("islands") of 6-19 nucleotides in a row of purely A/U-containing sequences. For the avoiding any misunderstanding, the A/U content within this invention means that all sequences which are more A- than U-rich, or only A-rich and vice-versa are covered by this definition. In EXAMPLE 2 we demonstrate that the modification of A/U rich region increases the number of GFP expressing cells at least 10-folds. This is clearly demonstrated in Figure 7 by comparing the areas agroinfiltrated with pICH15466 (modified vector, Fig 6A) and pICH14833 (control vector, Fig. 6A). Removing the movement protein (MP) allows for an accurate count of primary cells possessing functional RNA replicons, as the cell-to-cell movement from the site of primary infection to neighbouring cells does not take place. In EXAMPLE 3, the modification of another U-rich intron-like region containing many cryptic splice sites (Fig.2B) and covering the subgenomic promoter of the movement protein (MP) was performed (Fig. 4, circled). This modification gave a dramatic effect on the increase of the frequency of replicon formation from viral vector pICH1590. As it was established in protoplasts counting experiments (EXAMPLE 3), the increase was approximately 100-fold in comparison with unmodified vector pICH14833 for both tested *Nicotiana* species – *N. benthamiana* and *N. tobacco* (see the corresponding infiltrated areas in Figure 7, A, B). In general, by using the approaches described in this invention, we could increase the frequency of RNA replicon formation approx. 300-fold, i.e. increasing the proportion of cells with functional replicons from about 0.2% (control vector) to more than 50% (modified vector). We believe this is not the limit and reaching a frequency of 100% is very realistic.

Such a high efficiency of replicon formation opens the door for expressing two or more different genes from two different RNA replicons within the same plant cell, e.g. co-expressing different genes by using plant RNA virus based vectors. The achievement of synchronized release of two or more replicons at same time in the same cell is crucial for such co-expression, as the principle "first come, first served" is especially true for viral vectors. Systemic or cell-to-cell movement does not help, as different viral vectors do normally not overlap in their areas of spread or such overlap is insignificant. Simple calculations demonstrate the importance of the technology described in this invention for

achieving co-expression of two sequences of interest in the same plant cell from two replicons. In the case of a non-optimised viral vector with a frequency of functional replicon formation of only 0.2% of all cells, the proportion of cells co-expressing two genes from two different RNA replicons will be $0.2 \times 0.2 = 0.04\%$, while for the construct with increased frequency of functional RNA replicon formation (50% or 1/2 of all cells), said proportion of cells will be $0.5 \times 0.5 = 0.25$ or 25%, e.g. about 625-fold higher. With some of the best performing vectors (e.g. pICH16191, Fig. 7C) the proportion of cells having the functional replicon reaches ca. 90% (Fig. 7C, top right). This means that using such a vector for expressing two different sequences of interest from two independent replicons, co-expression can take place in 80% of all cells. It appears very likely that the technology can be further improved and that 100% co-expression can be reached.

It is worth to note that function-conservative differences in a heterologous sequences of interest to be expressed from said RNA replicon might also be used to increase the frequency of RNA replicon formation, notably in combination with differences in sequences for replicon function. For example, modifications within said sequences of interest can be introduced that are necessary for formation and/or processing of said replicon.

In another embodiment of this invention, the frequency of replicon formation was improved by inserting nuclear introns in said sequences for replicon function (EXAMPLE 4). The incorporation of introns into the coding region of viral RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRP) (EXAMPLES 4 and 8) resulted in a significant (at least 50-fold) increase in the frequency of replicon formation from (Fig. 7A,B) modified vectors (pICH15034, pICH15025, pICH15499 in Fig. 6 A,B). The RNA profile for a vector containing 6 inserted introns from Arabidopsis is shown in Figure 5. In another example (EXAMPLE 7), insertion of introns in MP sequences increases the frequency of replicon formation at least 100 times.

Many nuclear introns can be used to practice this invention. Examples of such introns include but are not limited to the introns from rice *tpi Act1*, and *salT* genes (Rethmeier *et al.*, 1997, *Plant J.*, 12, 895-899; Xu *et al.*, 1994, *Plant Physiol.*, 100, 459-467; McElroy *et al.*, 1990, *Plant Cell*, 2, 163-171); from the maize *Adh1*, *GapA1*, *actin* and *Bz1* genes (Callis *et al.*, 1987, *Genes Dev.*, 1, 1183-11200; Donath *et al.*, 1995, *Plant Mol. Biol.*, 28, 667-676; Maas *et al.*, 1991, *Plant Mol. Biol.*, 16, 199-207; Sinibaldi & Mettler, 1992, in WE Cohn, K Moldave, eds, *Progress in Nucleic Acids Research and Molecular Biology*, vol 42, Academic Press, New York, pp229-257), from petunia *rubisco* gene SSU301 (Dean *et al.*, 1989, *Plant Cell*, 1, 201-208), *Arabidopsis* A1 EF1□, UBQ10,

UBQ3, PAT1 genes (Curie *et al.*, 1993, *Mol. Gen. Genet.* 228, 428-436; Norris *et al.*, 1993, *Plant Mol. Biol.*, 21, 895-906; Rose & Last, 1997, *Plant J.*, 11, 455-464) and many others. Synthetic introns can also be used for this invention. The smallest usable introns or their parts may be limited to splice donor and acceptor sites which usually flank the internal intron sequences. Preferably, the introns should have a size of at least 50 nt., more preferably a size of 100 to 200 nt., but actually there are no limitations regarding the size of the introns. However, the size of the construct should be kept suitable for manipulations. The origin of the intron, its structure and size may be selected individually depending on the nature of the vector. Transient expression experiments may be used for testing the efficiency of a chosen intron or the corresponding intron parts.

The modifications described above have a cumulative effect, e.g. if intron insertion(s) are combined with a modification of the MP subgenomic promoter, the increase in frequency of replicon formation can be approx. 300-fold (EXAMPLE 5). The preferred regions for intron insertions in order to have an increase in the frequency of RNA replicon formation are called selected localities herein. Such localities may contain "intron-like" structures. This is confirmed by the insertion of introns in MP, actually in close proximity to such a problematic region as the MP subgenomic promoter (EXAMPLE 7). A 100-fold increase in frequency of replicon formation was observed. Insertion of introns into "exon-like" regions does not have such a pronounced effect as insertion in said intron-like regions (EXAMPLE 6).

The experiments discussed above were done with transient expression systems based on *Agrobacterium*-mediated DNA precursor delivery into plant cells. However, the most useful application of this invention will be for transgenic plants with a DNA precursor of said RNA replicon stably incorporated into a plant nuclear chromosome. This allows to overcome many limitations of plant viral vector-based systems, such as the restrictions to the maximal size of heterologous sequences viral vectors can tolerate. As the DNA precursor will be present in each cell of the transgenic plant, there is no absolute requirement for systemic movement or for cell to cell movement of the RNA replicon (replicon spreading). This can be compensated by the high efficiency of formation and transport of the RNA replicons of the invention into the cytoplasm. However, the ability of the vector for cell-to-cell movement can be of an additional value, as RNA replicon formation does not always occur in all cells.

Different methods may be used for providing a plant cell with said heterologous DNA. Said vectors may be transformed into plant cells by a Ti-plasmid vector carried by

Agrobacterium (US 5,591,616; US 4,940,838; US 5,464,763) or particle or microprojectile bombardment (US 05100792; EP 00444882B1; EP 00434616B1). Other plant transformation methods can also be used like microinjection (WO 09209696; WO 09400583A1; EP 175966B1), electroporation (EP00564595B1; EP00290395B1; WO 08706614A1) or PEG-mediated transformation of protoplasts etc. The choice of the method for vector delivery may depend on the plant species to be transformed. For example, microprojectile bombardment is generally preferred for monocot transformation, while for dicots, *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation gives better results in general.

In the examples described below, we used *Agrobacterium*-mediated delivery of vectors (said heterologous DNA) into *Nicotiana* cells. However, said vectors may be introduced into the plants in accordance with any of the standard techniques suitable for stable or transient transformation of the plant species of interest. Transformation techniques for dicotyledonous are well known in the art and include *Agrobacterium*-based techniques and techniques which do not require *Agrobacterium*. Non-*Agrobacterium* techniques involve the uptake of exogenous genetic material directly by protoplasts or cells. These techniques include PEG or electroporation mediated uptake, particle bombardment-mediated delivery and microinjection. Examples of these techniques are described in Paszkowski *et al.*, *EMBO J* 3, 2717-2722 (1984), Potrykus *et al.*, *Mol. Gen. Genet.* 199, 169-177 (1985), Reich *et al.*, *Biotechnology* 4:1001-1004 (1986), and Klein *et al.*, *Nature* 327, 70-73 (1987). In each case, the transformed cells are regenerated to whole plants using standard techniques.

Agrobacterium-mediated transformation is a preferred technique for the transformation of dicotyledons because of its high transformation efficiency and its broad utility with many different species. The many crop species which may be routinely transformed by *Agrobacterium* include tobacco, tomato, sunflower, cotton, oilseed rape, potato, soybean, alfalfa and poplar (EP 0 317 511 (cotton), EP 0 249 432 (tomato), WO 87/07299 (*Brassica*), U.S. Patent 4,795,855 (poplar)).

In the examples of this invention, in parallel with stable agro-transformation we used agro-inoculation, method of *Agrobacterium*-mediated delivery of T-DNA for transient expression of gene(s) of interest (Vaquero *et al.*, 1999, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 96, 11128-11133). Said agro-inoculation is an extremely useful tool not only for small-to-middle scale recombinant protein production systems, but as one of the elements of vectors optimisation system, allowing to obtain fast results with different variants of constructs.

In EXAMPLE 9 of this invention, a DNA precursor of an inactivated viral RNA-

based replicon is stably incorporated into chromosomal DNA. Said replicon is optimised according to the invention. In addition, the replicon contains a structure preventing expression of the sequence of interest. Expression as well as formation of the functional RNA replicon can be triggered by flipping one part of the construct with the help of site-specific recombination. Said flipping can lead to the formation of two introns as well as to the assembly of a functional sequence of interest. The system described in EXAMPLE 9 shows not only the optimisation of a viral vector but also the solution for avoiding "leakiness" of constructs stably integrated into chromosomal DNA, including the "leaky" expression of the gene of interest from said construct. In many applications, it is crucial to have zero level expression in the uninduced state, especially for cytotoxic proteins or for achieving high biosafety standards with plant expression systems for expressing technical or pharmaceutical proteins.

Transcription of the heterologous DNA and/or of said recombinase can be under the control of an inducible or any other regulated (e.g. developmentally regulated) promoter. Inducible promoters can be divided into two categories according to their induction conditions: those induced by abiotic factors (temperature, light, chemical substances) and those that can be induced by biotic factors, for example, pathogen or pest attack. Examples of the first category are heat-inducible (US 05187287) and cold-inducible (US05847102) promoters, a copper-inducible system (Mett et al., 1993, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.*, 90, 4567-4571), steroid-inducible systems (Aoyama & Chua, 1997, *Plant J.*, 11, 605-612; McNellis et al., 1998, *Plant J.*, 14, 247-257; US06063985), an ethanol-inducible system (Caddick et al., 1997, *Nature Biotech.*, 16, 177-180; WO09321334), and a tetracycline-inducible system (Weinmann et al., 1994, *Plant J.*, 5, 559-569). One of the latest developments in the area of chemically inducible systems for plants is a chimaeric promoter that can be switched on by glucocorticoid dexamethasone and switched off by tetracycline (Bohner et al., 1999, *Plant J.*, 19, 87-95). For a review on chemically inducible systems see: Zuo & Chua, (2000, *Current Opin. Biotechnol.*, 11, 146-151) and Padidam, M (2003, *Curr. Opin. Plant Biol.*, 6, 169-177). Other examples of inducible promoters are promoters which control the expression of pathogenesis-related (PR) genes in plants. These promoters can be induced by treatment of a plant with salicylic acid, an important component of plant signaling pathways in response to pathogen attack, or other chemical compounds (benzo-1,2,3-thiadiazole or isonicotinic acid) which are capable of triggering PR gene expression (US05942662).

This invention is not limited to TMV-based vectors described in examples 1 - 9, but can be extended to replicons based on other plant RNA viruses. The analysis of other

plant viral RNA sequences (EXAMPLE 10, Figures 10, 11) shows selected localities very similar to those described for TMV and the sequences of pre-mRNA of plant nuclear genes (Fig. 9). This is strong evidence supporting the suggestion that, using the approaches described in this invention, practically any plant RNA virus-derived replicon can be improved fundamentally by removing/replacing problematic regions and/or inserting nuclear introns.

Genes of interest, their fragments (functional or non-functional) and their artificial derivatives that can be expressed in plants or plants cells using the present invention include, but are not limited to: starch modifying enzymes (starch synthase, starch phosphorylation enzyme, debranching enzyme, starch branching enzyme, starch branching enzyme II, granule bound starch synthase), sucrose phosphate synthase, sucrose phosphorylase, polygalacturonase, polyfructan sucrase, ADP glucose pyrophosphorylase, cyclodextrin glycosyltransferase, fructosyl transferase, glycogen synthase, pectin esterase, aprotinin, avidin, bacterial levansucrase, *E.coli* glgA protein, MAPK4 and orthologues, nitrogen assimilation/methabolism enzyme, glutamine synthase, plant osmotin, 2S albumin, thaumatin, site-specific recombinase/integrase (FLP, Cre, R recombinase, Int, SSVI Integrase R, Integrase phiC31, or an active fragment or variant thereof), oil modifying enzymes (like fatty acids desaturases, elongases etc), isopentenyl transferase, Sca M5 (soybean calmodulin), coleopteran type toxin or an insecticidally active fragment, ubiquitin conjugating enzyme (E2) fusion proteins, enzymes that metabolise lipids, amino acids, sugars, nucleic acids and polysaccharides, superoxide dismutase, inactive proenzyme form of a protease, plant protein toxins, traits altering fiber in fiber producing plants, Coleopteran active toxin from *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt2 toxin, insecticidal crystal protein (ICP), CryIC toxin, delta endotoxin, polyopeptide toxin, protoxin etc.), insect specific toxin AaIT, cellulose degrading enzymes, E1 cellulase from *Acidothermus celluloticus*, lignin modifying enzymes, cinnamoyl alcohol dehydrogenase, trehalose-6-phosphate synthase, enzymes of cytokinin metabolic pathway, HMG-CoA reductase, *E. coli* inorganic pyrophosphatase, seed storage protein, *Erwinia herbicola* lycopene synthase, ACC oxidase, pTOM36 encoded protein, phytase, ketohydrolase, acetoacetyl CoA reductase, PHB (polyhydroxybutanoate) synthase, enzymes involved in the synthesis of polyhydroxylalkanoates (PHA), acyl carrier protein, napin, EA9, non-higher plant phytoene synthase, pTOM5 encoded protein, ETR (ethylene receptor), plastidic pyruvate phosphate dikinase, nematode-inducible transmembrane pore protein, trait enhancing photosynthetic or plastid function of the plant cell, stilbene synthase, an enzyme capable of hydroxylating phenols, catechol dioxygenase, catechol 2,3-

dioxygenase, chloromuconate cycloisomerase, anthranilate synthase, *Brassica* AGL15 protein, fructose 1,6-biphosphatase (FBPase), AMV RNA3, PVY replicase, PLRV replicase, potyvirus coat protein, CMV coat protein, TMV coat protein, luteovirus replicase, MDMV messenger RNA, mutant geminiviral replicase, *Umbellularia californica* C12:0 preferring acyl-ACP thioesterase, plant C10 or C12:0 preferring acyl-ACP thioesterase, C14:0 preferring acyl-ACP thioesterase (luxD), plant synthase factor A, plant synthase factor B, D6-desaturase, proteins having an enzymatic activity in fatty acids biosynthesis and modifications, e.g. the peroxysomal β -oxidation of fatty acids in plant cells, acyl-CoA oxidase, 3-ketoacyl-CoA thiolase, lipase, maize acetyl-CoA-carboxylase, etc.; 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSP), phosphinothricin acetyl transferase (BAR, PAT), CP4 protein, ACC deaminase, protein having posttranslational cleavage site, DHPS gene conferring sulfonamide resistance, bacterial nitrilase, 2,4-D monooxygenase, acetolactate synthase or acetohydroxyacid synthase (ALS, AHAS), polygalacturonase, Taq polymerase, bacterial nitrilase, many other enzymes of bacterial or phage origin including restriction endonucleases, methylases, DNA and RNA ligases, DNA and RNA polymerases, reverse trascryptases, nucleases (Dnases and RNases), phosphatases, transferases etc.

The present invention can be used for the purpose of molecular farming and purification of commercially valuable and pharmaceutically important proteins including industrial enzymes (cellulases, lipases, proteases, phytases etc.) and fibrous proteins (collagen, spider silk protein, etc.). Human or animal health protein may be expressed and purified using described in our invention approach. Examples of such proteins of interest include inter alia immune response proteins (monoclonal antibodies, single chain antibodies, T cell receptors etc.), antigens including those derived from pathogenic microorganisms, colony stimulating factors, relaxins, polypeptide hormones including somatotropin (HGH) and proinsulin, cytokines and their receptors, interferons, growth factors and coagulation factors, enzymatically active lysosomal enzyme, fibrinolytic polypeptides, blood clotting factors, trypsinogen, α 1-antitrypsin (AAT), human serum albumin, glucocerebrosidases, native cholera toxin B as well as function-conservative proteins like fusions, mutant versions and synthetic derivatives of the above proteins.

EXAMPLES

The following examples are presented to illustrate the present invention. Modifications and variations may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

EXAMPLE 1

Construction of a TMV-based RNA vector:

Cloned cDNAs of the crucifer-infecting tobamovirus (cr-TMV; Dorokhov *et al.*, 1994, *FEBS Lett.* 350, 5-8) and of the turnip vein-clearing virus (TVCV; Larley *et al.*, 1994, *Arch. Virol.* 138, 287-298) were obtained from Prof. Atabekov from Moscow University, Russia. A viral vector containing a green fluorescence protein (GFP) gene was made in several cloning steps. The resulting construct, pICH8543 (Fig. 6A), contains in sequential order: a 787 bp fragment from the *Arabidopsis* actin 2 promoter (ACT2, ref An *et al.*, 1996, GenBank accession AB026654, bp 57962 to 58748), the 5' end of TVCV (GenBank accession BRU03387, bp 1 to 5455), a fragment of cr-TMV (GenBank accession Z29370, bp 5457 to 5677, with thymine 5606 changed to cytosine to remove the start codon of the coat protein, CP), sequences "taa tcg ata. act cga g", a synthetic GFP (sGFP) gene, cr-TMV 3' nontranslated region (3' NTR; GenBank accession Z29370, bp 6078 to 6312), and finally the nopaline synthase (Nos) terminator. The entire fragment was cloned between the T-DNA left (LB) and right (RB) borders of pICBV10, a Carb^R pBIN19-derived binary vector. pICH8543 was transformed into *Agrobacterium* strain GV3101 and infiltrated into a *Nicotiana benthamiana* leaf. Foci of GFP fluorescence that appeared at 3 dpi grew and became confluent. Surprisingly, even though most cells in the infiltrated area finally expressed GFP due to viral replication and movement, only a fraction of the cells initiated viral replication, as detected by a number of independent GFP expressing foci. It became clear that the limiting factor is not DNA delivery to plant cells, since infiltration of *Nicotiana benthamiana* leaves with a GFP gene under control of the 35S promoter leads to GFP expression in almost every cell in the infiltrated area (not shown).

To confirm this observation, we made a viral vector construct containing a mutation in the MP. This construct, called pICH14833, is similar to pICH8543 but differs by a deletion of 389 bp in the MP gene, upstream of the EcoRI site present in the MP. The sequence of the NcoI to EcoRI fragment that includes this deletion is given in the annex as SEQ ID No. 1. The entire viral construct (from the ACT2 promoter to the Nos terminator) was cloned between the T-DNA left and right borders of pICBV49, a pBIN19-derived Kan^R binary vector. Due to the deletion in the MP, replicons produced from this construct cannot move from cell to cell but are able to replicate autonomously within a

cell. Cell to cell movement can be restored when MP is provided in trans, e.g. from a constitutive promoter such as the cauliflower mosaic virus 35S promoter.

To make an MP expression construct, the TVCV MP gene was amplified by PCR from cloned TVCV cDNA (GenBank accession Z29370, bp 4802 to 5628) and subcloned in a binary vector under control of the 35S promoter. The resulting construct, called pICH10745 (not shown), and pICH14833 were transformed into *Agrobacterium* strain GV3101 and were infiltrated in *Nicotiana benthamiana* leaves. Infiltration of pICH14833 alone led to the appearance of a few GFP expressing cells within the infiltrated area. By counting protoplasts prepared from the infiltrated area, we found that only one to three protoplasts expressed GFP from a total of 500 protoplasts (0.2 to 0.6%). Coinfiltration of pICH14833 and pICH10745 led to the formation of GFP-expressing foci that grew from each initial GFP-expressing cell. Ultimately, due to cell-to-cell movement, a large proportion of cells in the infiltrated area expressed GFP (Fig. 7A).

RNA viruses such as tobamoviruses replicate in the cytoplasm and never enter the nucleus. Therefore, they have evolved in an environment where they are not exposed to the nuclear pre-mRNA processing machinery. As a result, it is not surprising that RNA replicon transcripts generated in the nucleus from artificial viral constructs may not be recognized and processed properly by the RNA processing machinery. Moreover, RNA replicons from viral vectors are very large: approximately 7,000 nt in the case of the replicon based on TMV. Very few plant genes have such a large size and the majority of such genes contains introns that facilitate processing of the pre-mRNAs, export from the nucleus, and that improve the stability of the processed transcripts. We therefore hypothesized that modifications of the pre-mRNAs that would increase the efficiency of accurate processing and of export of correctly processed transcripts from the nucleus to the cytosol would lead to an increase of the number of cells that would initiate viral replication. It turned out that there are two approaches can be used to make RNA virus-based vectors that can more efficiently initiate viral replication after DNA delivery to the nucleus: (1) one approach is the removal of sequence features that might induce unwanted processing events (such as alternative splicing events using cryptic splice sites, or premature termination events); (2) a second approach is the addition of introns to increase the amount of properly processed transcripts, to improve export of the RNA from the nucleus to the cytoplasm, and/or to improve stability of the transcripts.

EXAMPLE 2*Removal of intron-like sequences increases the frequency of viral RNA replicon formation in the cytoplasm*

We analyzed the sequence of the RNA replicon from pICH4351 using the Netgenell server program (<http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/NetGene2/>) and noticed several intron-like sequence features that might induce alternative splicing events. One such feature is a 0.6 kb uridine-rich region (corresponding to nt 827 to 1462 in GenBank accession BRU03387) at the beginning of the RdRP (Fig. 2A). This region was replaced in pICH14833 by a PCR-mutagenized sequence that differs from the original sequence by a 54 nucleotide substitution (sequence given in annex as SEQ ID No. 2, Fig. 3). The 52 nucleotide substitutions were made to replace T-rich sequences by more GC-rich sequences. All nucleotide substitutions were made silent so as not to change the RdRP protein sequence. This mutagenized fragment also contains two nucleotide substitutions (at position 829 and 1459; coordinates relative to GenBank accession BRU03387) that were introduced to remove putative cryptic splice donor and acceptor sites, respectively. To test the effect of these mutations, the resulting clone pICH15466 (Fig. 6A) was agroinfiltrated in *N. benthamiana* leaves with or without pICH10745 (movement protein *in trans*). Eight days after infiltration, a 10-fold increase in the number of GFP expressing cells was observed in the area infiltrated with pICH15466 (compared to pICH14833, Fig. 7). This suggests that removal of intron-like sequences from the viral amplicon prevents unwanted alternative splicing events and results in more efficient initiation of viral replication. Coinfiltration of pICH15466 and pICH10745 leads to cell-to-cell movement of the modified replicon at a similar speed as a non-modified replicon. This shows that the modification of the RNA sequence did not affect cell to cell movement of the viral vector.

EXAMPLE 3*Removal of intron-like sequences in the MP subgenomic promoter*

A second potentially problematic region corresponds to the MP subgenomic promoter (Fig. 2B). This region is very T-rich and resembles intron sequences very closely. As a consequence, many cryptic splice donor and acceptor sites are predicted in nearby sequences by intron prediction programs. Unfortunately, modifications cannot be made easily to this region without affecting subgenomic promoter function. We decided to completely mutagenize the entire region without regard for the subgenomic promoter, and to provide MP *in trans* to compensate for the expected loss of MP expression. As MP will

not be expressed from this construct, we also deleted most of MP sequence except for the 3' sequences that contain the CP subgenomic promoter which is required to drive expression of the gene of interest. We therefore replaced a 383 bp fragment in pICH14833 (bp 4584 to 5455 in GenBank accession BRU03387) by a 297 bp mutagenized fragment. The resulting construct pICH15900 (Fig. 6A) was agroinfiltrated in *Nicotiana benthamiana* leaves with or without pICH10745. Interestingly, a huge increase in the number of cells initiating replication was detected in comparison to leaf areas infiltrated by pICH14833. By counting GFP-expressing protoplasts prepared from infiltrated leaf areas, we estimate that this modification results in a 80 to 100-fold increase in the number of cells initiating viral replication compared to the unmodified pICH14833. pICH15900 was coinfiltrated with pICH10745 (p35S-MP expression cassette) and an increase in GFP fluorescence was detected due to cell to cell movement. This increase was however very limited because so many cells already expressed GFP even in the absence of cell-to-cell movement. A 1000 fold dilution of the agrobacterium suspension containing pICH15900 coinfiltrated with an undiluted suspension of agrobacteria containing pICH10745 gave rise to separate GFP expression foci. Fluorescent foci were as bright and of the same size as control foci obtained with pICH14833. This tells us that the modification in pICH15900 and the delivery of MP in trans do not compromise functionality of the replicon regarding the level of replication, expression of the gene of interest and cell-to-cell movement. The same constructs (pICH14933 and pICH15900, with or without pICH10745) were coinfiltrated to *Nicotiana tabacum* leaves. The modifications in pICH15900 lead to a similar increase in the number of cells initiating replication (in comparison to pICH14833) as they did in *N. benthamiana*.

EXAMPLE 4

Addition of introns improves the frequency of formation of functional RNA replicons in the cytoplasm

We then tested whether the addition of introns into viral pro-replicon sequences would increase the frequency of initiation of replication. Two constructs were made, pICH15025 and pICH15034 (Fig. 6A), each containing three different *Arabidopsis thaliana* introns in two different regions of the RdRP. pICH15025 was designed to contain introns in the middle of the RdRP, while pICH15034 contains introns in the 3' end of the RdRP, upstream of the MP subgenomic promoter. The introns were amplified by PCR from *Arabidopsis* genomic DNA and incorporated into viral sequences using PCR with primers overlapping the planned intron/exon junctions. The fragments containing the introns were

subcloned into pICH14833 as an *Ava*I *Hind*III fragment (SEQ ID No. 4 in the annex) to make pICH15025 or as a *Pst*I *Nco*I fragment (SEQ ID No. 5 in the annex) to make pICH15034.

Both constructs were agroinfiltrated into *N. benthamiana* leaves and compared to pICH14833. Both constructs significantly increased the number of cells initiating viral replication (Fig. 7A). This increase was estimated to be on the order of a 50-fold improvement relative to pICH14833. Both constructs were also coinfiltrated with a MP expressing clone, and cell-to-cell movement was found to be identical as for clones without introns. Both constructs were also tested in *N. tabacum*, and the same improvement was observed as in *N. benthamiana* (Fig. 7B).

A third clone was made, pICH15499, which contained all 6 introns (Fig. 5, 6B, 7A, 7B). This construct was tested in *N. benthamiana* and *N. tabacum*. This construct was more efficient than each individual construct with 3 introns, but the improvement was however less than additive.

EXAMPLE 5

Addition of introns and removal of intron-like sequences increases the frequency of the formation of functional RNA replicons in the cytoplasm

Removing intron-like features and adding additional introns in one construct showed that both types of modifications can contribute to improve initiation of viral replication. We subcloned the 6 introns of pICH15499 into pICH15900, which contains the mutagenized MP subgenomic promoter region. The resulting clone pICH15860 (Fig. 6B) was infiltrated into *N. benthamiana* leaves and found to work significantly better than either parental clones within the range of approximately 50% to 90% of all protoplasts expressing GFP (Fig. 7). The best performing construct contains introns within the RdRP region and modified MP subgenomic promoter region (pICH16191, Fig. 7C). In comparison to a clone without any modification, this represents an 80- to 300-fold improvement. This construct was also coinfiltrated with a MP-expressing construct (pICH10745) and it was found that the modifications did not compromise cell-to-cell movement or replication.

EXAMPLE 6

Not all intron additions increase the frequency of appearance of functional RNA replicons in the cytoplasm

We inserted two different *Arabidopsis* introns at the beginning of the RdRP, resulting in clone pICH15477 (the sequence of this region is shown as SEQ ID No. 7 in the annex). The sequence in this region already looks very "exon-like" (e.g. GC-rich without cryptic splice sites) before the addition of introns. No improvement on replication of viral initiation was seen with this construct. Therefore, not any addition of an intron will result in an improvement of the viral vector. It appears that the position chosen for intron insertion or mutagenesis is an important parameter. For example, all intron insertions or nucleotide substitutions that were made in regions near problematic structures such as the MP subgenomic promoter, resulted in large improvements, while insertions of introns into sequences that are already "exon-like" did not improve initiation of viral replication in a significant way.

EXAMPLE 7

Insertion of introns in MP sequences increase the frequency of viral replicon formation

We first made a frameshift in the MP by digestion with the restriction enzyme AvrII, filling and religation. We then inserted two introns in the MP. The resulting clone pICH16422 (Fig. 6B) was infiltrated in *Nicotiana benthamiana* leaves. An about 100-fold increase in the number of cells containing the functional viral replicon was detected.

EXAMPLE 8

Insertion of introns into a MP containing vector improves the frequency of initiation of viral replication of autonomous functional clones

A KpnI EcoRI fragment was subcloned from pICH15499 into pICH8543. The resulting clone, 16700 (Fig. 6B) contained a complete viral vector with 6 introns in the RdRP. This clone was infiltrated in *N. benthamiana* leaf and efficiently initiated replication. This clone was also able to move cell to cell without the need to provide additional MP in trans.

EXAMPLE 9

Activation of an inactive replicon stably integrated on a chromosome

It is also possible to stably transform intron-containing viral vector constructs in transgenic plants. To avoid deleterious viral replication that would inhibit plant growth, an inactive clone can be made by having part of the vector present in antisense orientation

(Fig. 8). Incorporation of recombination sites and of introns sequences at the extremities of the inverted fragment allow for this fragment to be 'flipped' in the correct orientation by using an appropriate recombinase. Recombination sites will be completely eliminated from the replicon by splicing. Introns in the pro-replicon allow efficient initiation of replication after recombination and transcription. In one specific example, the recombination sites are located within the gene of interest and downstream of the pro-replicon. Such configuration prevents any gene expression before recombination. Other configurations can be considered where the recombination sites are located in other areas of the pro-replicon such as the RdRP and upstream of the promoter. Intron sequences at the recombination site have the advantage of allowing to completely remove the recombination site from the replicon, but also increases the efficiency of viral replication, as described before.

EXAMPLE 10

Plant viral RNA sequences contain potentially unstable regions

The analysis of RNA profile of selected plant RNA viruses as well as one well characterised plant gene (AtDMC1) was performed by using the Netgenell server program (<http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/NetGene2/>). The RNA profile shown in Fig. 9 for AtDMC1 clearly reflects the presence of 14 introns (circled), previously identified by comparing the cDNA and genomic DNA sequences. It is evident that RNA profiles of two plant viruses have regions (see the Figures 10, 11) which might cause problems for the stability of said RNA, if they are placed in plant nuclear environment. We have analysed the RNA profiles of several other representatives of plant RNA viruses (not shown), such as Brome mosaic Virus, different strains of TMV, and many others. All of them have potential problematic regions that might compromise the efficiency of plant RNA virus-based replicon formation if delivered into the plant cell as DNA precursors.

ANNEX

SEQ ID No. 1 (NcoI-EcoRI fragment of pICH14833):

```
ccatggacaaagtataaaggcagcttttggagacgatagcctgattacattcctaaaggtttagactgcctgatattcag
gcgggcgcgaaacctatgtggaacttcgaggccaaactctcaggaagaagtaggttactctgtggtcggtatgttattcacc
atgatagaggagccattgtgtattacgatccgcttaactaataatctaaagtaggtgtaaacatattagagatgttgttcacttag
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gataatgtcgatagtctcgtagaacctaaaggtagtgatttctcaatcttcgaagaaggaagagatcttgccgaaggctct
aacgaggttagaattc
```

SEQ ID No. 2 (part of pICH15466):

ggagataacctgagcttcttccataatgagagcacttcaattaccccacagcttcagcaacatcatcaagtagctgtgc
aagacgttctccctgctagtaacgcttcgtgtaccacaaggagttcctggctactagagtcaacacttggtagtcaagttca
cgagagtggatacgttcaactctgttccgtgggtgtaccacaacaatgtggattgcaagagttttacaaggctatggacgatg
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caaggacttcgtctacacggtcctaaatcacatcaagacctatcaagctaaggcactgacgtacgcaaacgtgctgagcttc
gtggagtctattaggctagagtcataattaacggtgtcactgccaggctgaatgggacacagacaaggcaattctagggtcc
attagcaatgacattcttctgatcacgaagctgggtcatgtgcaagat

SEQ ID No. 3 (part of pICH15900):

gcgagcgtacgtgatccaccatgatagaggagccattgtgtattacgatccgcttaactaatatctaagctcggctgcaag
cacatcagagacgtcgtgcacttagaagagttacgcgagctttgtgcgacgtagctagtaactgaacaactgcgcctacttc
tcacagttagatgaggccgtgtgtaggtccacaagactgcggtcggaggctccttcgcttctgtagcatcatcaaatactgt
cagacaagaggctgttcaggagacctgttctctgctgtgagttgacg

SEQ ID No. 4 (part of pICH15025):

cccagctatactgtaccttcgccgaccgattggtactacagtacaagaaggcggaggagttccaatcgtgtgatctttccaaa
cctctagaagagtcagagaagtactacaacgcattatccgagctatcagtgcttgagaatctcgactcttttgacttagaggcgt
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ggtaaacttctgaagacttgatttttagtccctgggaaggaagctt

SEQ ID No. 5 (part of pICH15034):

ctgcaggtaaaatattggatgccagacgataattcttctttgattgtaacttttctgtcaaggctgataaattttatTTTTTggtaaa
aggtcgataaTTTTTggagccattatgtaatttcttaattaactgaaccaaattatacaaaccaggtttgcTggaaaatttggT
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agattatacggccggaatcaaaacatgtctTtggTatcaaaggaaaagTggtgatTgacaacctTattggTaataccatcatc
attgcccgatgtTgagctcaatgatccccatgg

SEQ ID No. 6 (fragment of pICH15477):

gttttagttttattgcaacaacaacaacaaattacaataacaacaaacaaaatacaaacaacaacaacatggcacaatttca
acaaacaattgacatgcaaactctccaagccgctgcgggacgcaacagcttggTgaatgattTggcatctcgtcgcgttacg
ataatgcagtcgaggagctgaatgctcgttccagacgtccaaggTaaaacaacattTcattcacatatgaatactttTgtcat
tgagtacgaagaagacactTactactgtTgatgaaagttccgccttatactTatctatatcattTcatcattTcaaactagTatga
aattaggTgatgtttatTgatatcatggaacattaatctatagggaactgtttTgagTtagttTgtataatattttccctgtTgatgt
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gaagactgatctatagTtaaaatTaatctTactccattctTgtTactcaggTcgcgattacgtTcactgctgcatgc

Claims

1. A stably transformed plant, plant part, or plant cell culture containing in cell nuclei a heterologous DNA having a sequence encoding an RNA replicon operably linked or linkable to a transcription promoter, wherein said sequence encoding an RNA replicon contains
 - (i) sequences for replicon function of said RNA replicon, said sequences being derived from a sequence of a plant RNA virus, and
 - (ii) a sequence of interest to be expressed from said RNA replicon,whereby said sequences for replicon function exhibit at selected localities of said sequence of said plant RNA virus function-conservative differences from said sequence of said plant RNA virus, said differences causing an increased frequency of replicon formation compared to an RNA replicon not exhibiting said differences.
2. The plant, plant part, or plant cell culture according to claim 1, wherein said function-conservative differences comprise a reduction of the deleterious effect in cell nuclei of a high A/U content in a transcript of said heterologous DNA on RNA replicon formation.
3. The plant, plant part, or plant cell culture according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said selected localities of said sequences of said plant RNA virus are localities of high A/U content.
4. The plant, plant part, or plant cell culture according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein said function-conservative differences comprise a reduction of a high A/U content in sequences for replicon function of said RNA replicon.
5. The plant, plant part, or plant cell culture according to claim 4, wherein said high A/U content is reduced by at least partial deletion or at least partial replacement by G/C bases.
6. The plant, plant part, or plant cell culture according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein said function-conservative differences comprise removal of cryptic splicing

sites flanking A/U-rich regions.

7. The plant, plant part, or plant cell culture according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein said function-conservative differences comprise the insertion of one or more nuclear introns or one or more sequences capable of forming nuclear introns near or within A/U-rich localities of said sequences for replicon function.
8. The plant, plant part, or plant cell culture according to claim 7, wherein said sequence(s) capable of forming a nuclear intron are capable of forming a nuclear intron by site-specific recombination.
9. The plant, plant part, or plant cell culture according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein said sequence encoding an RNA replicon has one or more segments that code together for said RNA replicon, whereby formation of said RNA replicon requires rearrangement of said segments.
10. The plant, plant part, or plant cell culture according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein all cell nuclei contain said heterologous DNA.
11. The plant, plant part, or plant cell culture according to any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein said heterologous DNA is contained in a chromosome of said cell nuclei.
12. The plant, plant part, or plant cell culture according to claim 11, wherein all cells of said plant, plant part, or plant cell culture contain said heterologous DNA in a nuclear chromosome.
13. The plant, plant part, or plant cell culture according to one of claims 1 to 12, wherein said sequence encoding an RNA replicon further contains at localities of high A/T(U) content in said sequence of interest function-conservative differences.
14. The plant, plant part, or plant cell culture according to any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein said plant RNA virus is a tobamovirus, preferably a tobacco mosaic virus.
15. The plant, plant part, or plant cell culture according to any one of claims 1 to 14, wherein said function-conservative differences are function-silent.

16. The plant part according to any one of claims 1 to 15, wherein said plant part is a seed.
17. A process of expressing a sequence of interest in a plant, plant part, or plant cell culture, comprising:
 - (a) providing a plant, plant part, or plant cell culture containing in cell nuclei a heterologous DNA having a sequence encoding an RNA replicon operably linked or linkable to a transcription promoter, wherein said sequence encoding an RNA replicon contains
 - (i) sequences for replicon function of said RNA replicon, said sequences being derived from a sequence of a plant RNA virus,
 - (ii) a sequence of interest,whereby said sequences for replicon function exhibit at selected localities of said sequences of said plant RNA virus function-conservative differences from said sequence of said plant RNA virus, said differences causing an increased frequency of replicon formation compared to an RNA replicon not exhibiting said differences; and
 - (b) causing expression of said sequence of interest.
18. The process according to claim 17, wherein said heterologous DNA is stably incorporated in a nuclear chromosome.
19. The process according to claim 17 or 18, wherein said sequence of interest encodes a protein of interest and step (b) comprises causing expression of said protein of interest.
20. The process according to claim 19, wherein said expression of said protein leads to production of a desired product in said plant, plant part or plant cells.
21. The process according to one of claims 17 to 20, wherein said sequence encoding an RNA replicon has two or more segments that code together for said RNA replicon and step (b) comprises rearranging said segments such that said RNA replicon can be formed.
22. The process according to claim 21, wherein one of said segments is flanked by

recombination sites and said rearranging comprises site-specific recombination by a recombinase.

23. The process according to one of claims 21 to 22, wherein step (b) comprises providing a site-specific recombinase to said plant, plant part, or plant cell culture.
24. The process according to claim 23, wherein said site-specific recombinase is provided by transient transfection with a vector encoding said recombinase.
25. The process according to claim 23, wherein said site-specific recombinase is stably encoded in a nuclear chromosome under the control of a regulated promoter and step (b) comprises inducing said regulated promoter.
26. The process according to claim 22 to 25, wherein said recombinase is selected from the group consisting of CRE, flippase, resolvase, FLP, SSV1-encoded integrase, R recombinase, phiC31 integrase, Inti integrase, phi 80, P22, P2, 186, and P4 recombinase, Tn3 resolvase, the Hin recombinase, the Cin recombinase, *E. coli* xerC and xerD recombinases, *Bacillus thuringiensis* recombinase.
27. The process according to any one of claims 22 to 26, wherein said recombinase is formed within plant cells from non-functional fragments of said recombinase by affinity interaction.
28. The process according to any one of claims 22 to 26, wherein said recombinase is formed within plant cells from non-functional fragments of said recombinase by intein-mediated protein trans-splicing.
29. The process according to one of claims 17 to 21, wherein said heterologous DNA is linked to a regulated transcription promoter.
30. The process according to claim 29, wherein said regulated promoter is a chemically inducible promoter.
31. The process according to to any one of claims 17 to 30, wherein said providing a plant, plant part, or plant cell culture of step (a) comprises transformation of a plant, plant part, or plant cells with a nucleic acid molecule containing said

heterologous DNA.

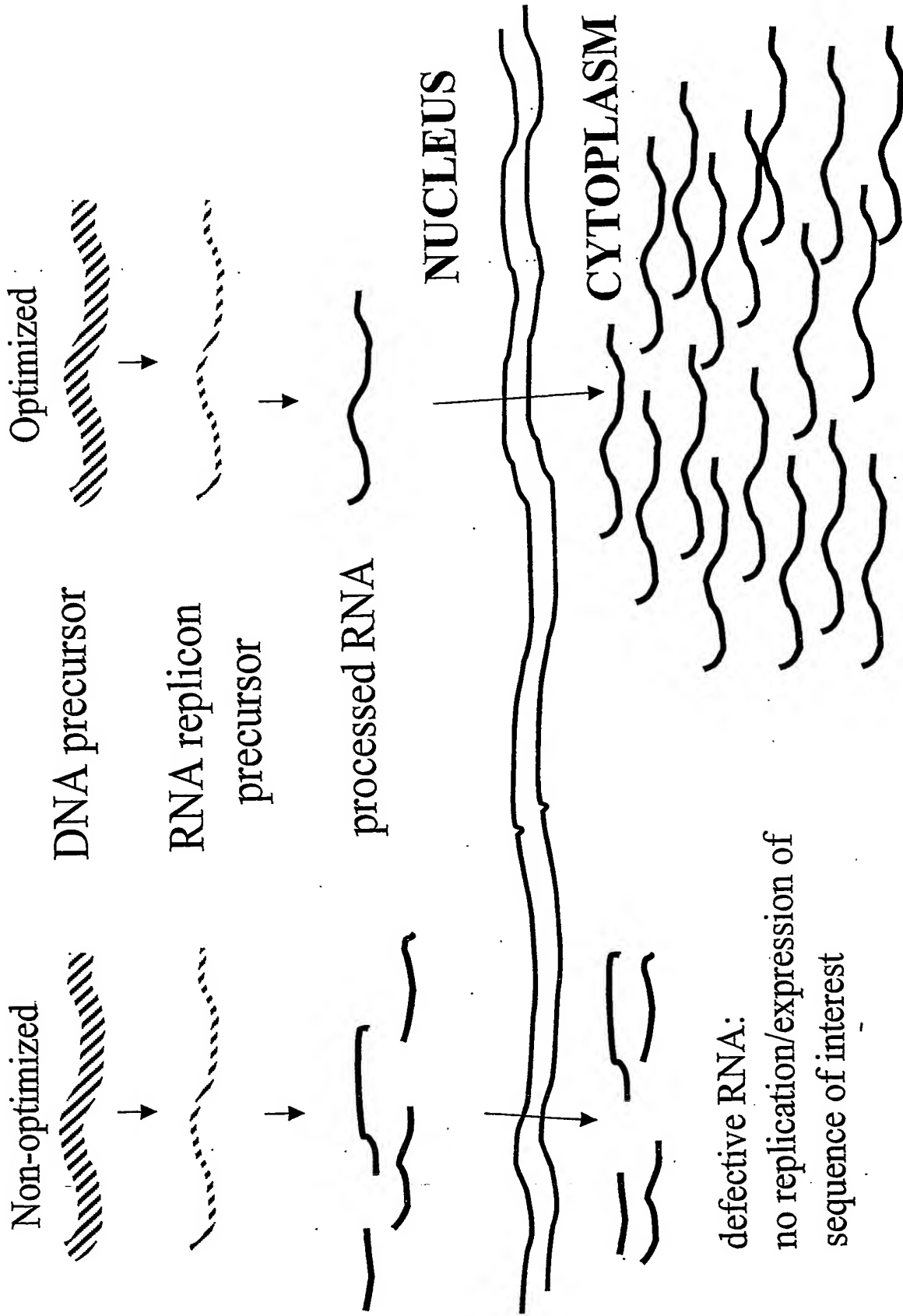
32. The process according to any one of claims 17 to 30, wherein said providing a plant, plant part, or plant cell culture of step (a) comprises transient transformation of a plant, plant part, or cells of a plant cell culture with a nucleic acid molecule containing said heterologous DNA.
33. The process according to any one of claims 17 to 32, wherein said plant, plant part or plant cell culture contains two or more different heterologous DNAs and said process comprises formation of two different RNA replicons.
34. The process according to any one of claims 17 to 33, wherein said RNA replicon is capable of exhibiting an increased frequency of replicon formation in a plant, plant part or plant cell culture other than the natural host plant of the RNA virus from which said RNA replicon is derived.
35. Nucleic acid molecule containing a DNA sequence encoding an RNA replicon operably linked or linkable to a transcription promoter, wherein said sequence encoding an RNA replicon contains
 - (i) sequences for replicon function of said RNA replicon, said sequences being derived from a sequence of a plant RNA virus,
 - (ii) a sequence of interest to be expressed from said RNA replicon,whereby said sequences for replicon function correspond to sequences of said plant RNA virus and exhibit at selected localities of said sequences of said plant RNA virus function-conservative differences from said sequence of said plant RNA virus, said differences being capable of causing an increased frequency of replicon formation compared to an RNA replicon not exhibiting said differences, when said nucleic acid molecule is introduced in plant cells or a plant.

Abstract

A stably transformed plant, plant part, or plant cell culture containing in cell nuclei a heterologous DNA having a sequence encoding an RNA replicon operably linked or linkable to a transcription promoter,

wherein said sequence encoding an RNA replicon contains

- (i) sequences for replicon function of said RNA replicon, said sequences being derived from a sequence of a plant RNA virus, and
- (ii) a sequence of interest to be expressed from said RNA replicon, whereby said sequences for replicon function exhibit at selected localities of said sequence of said plant RNA virus function-conservative differences from said sequence of said plant RNA virus, said differences causing an increased frequency of replicon formation compared to an RNA replicon not exhibiting said differences.



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Figure 1

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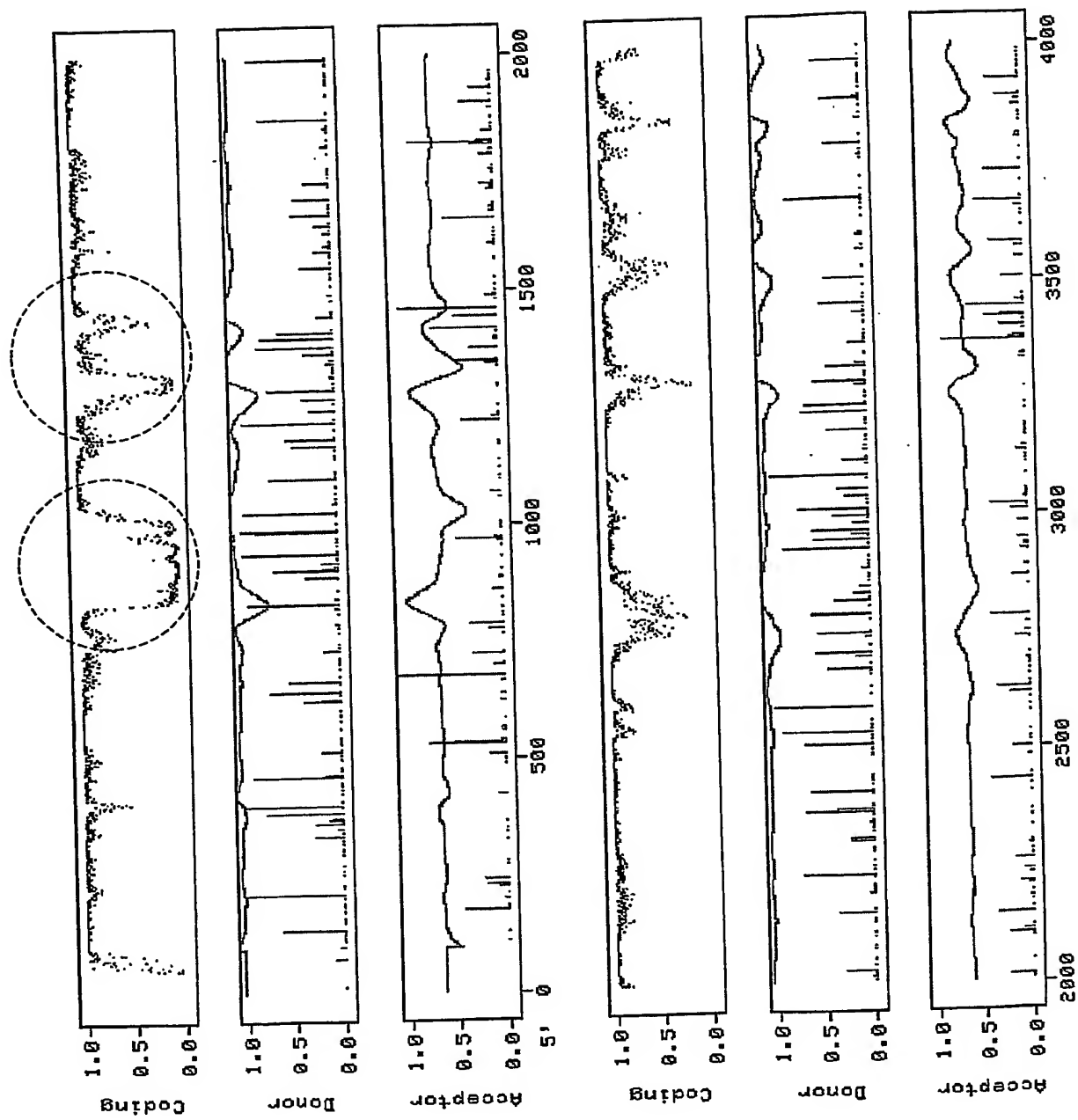


Fig. 2A

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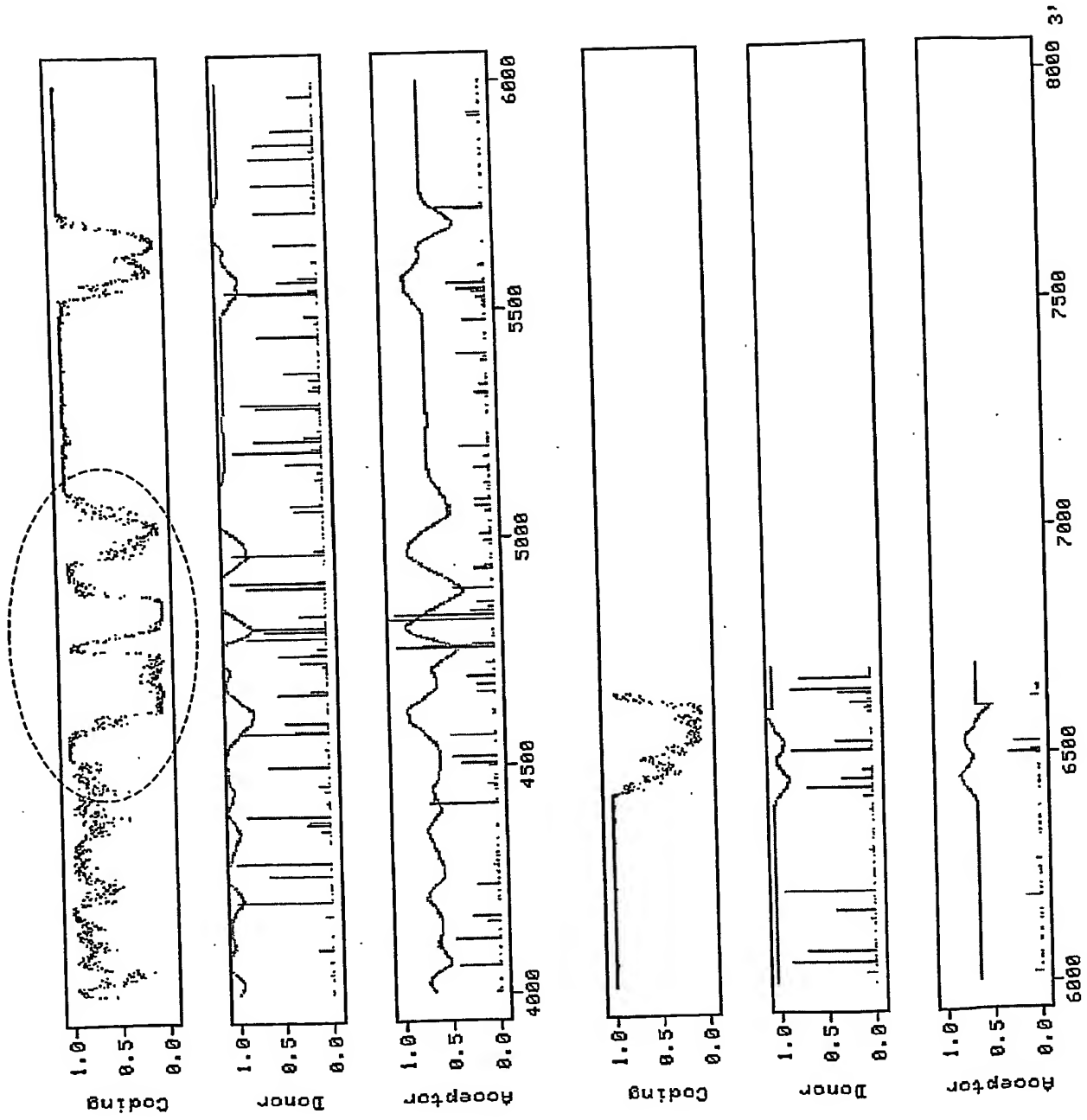


Fig. 2B

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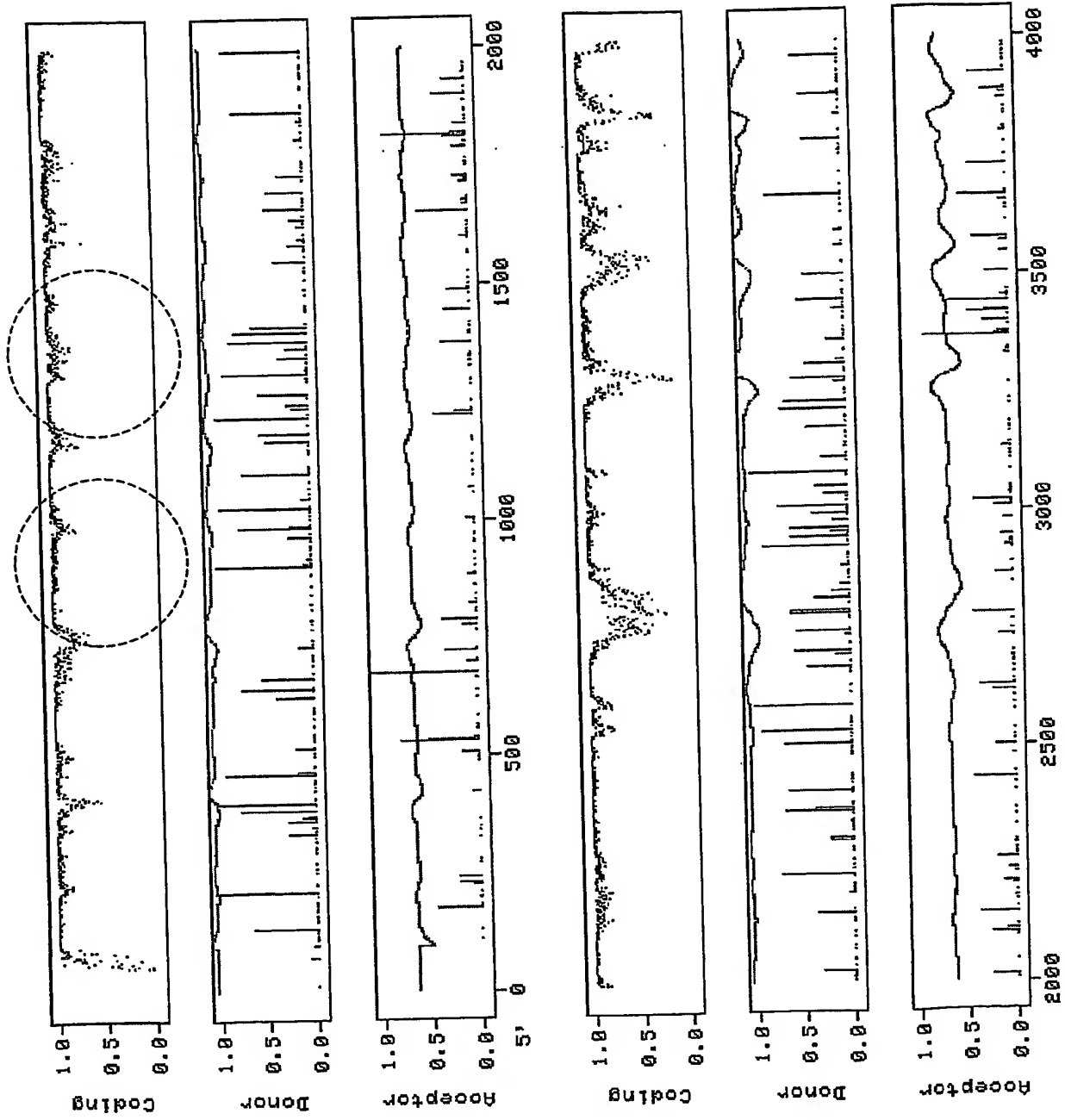


Fig. 3

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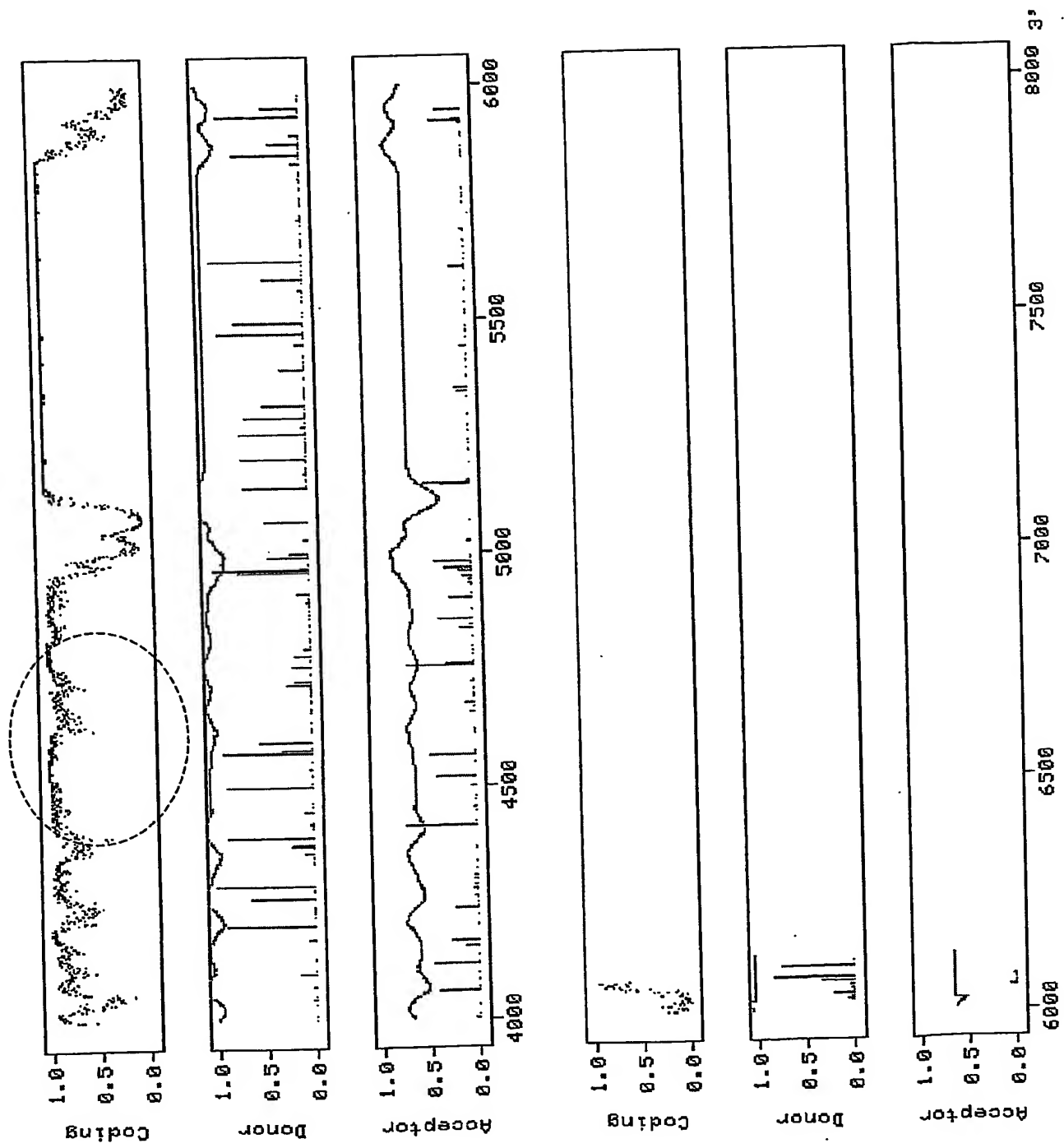


Fig. 4



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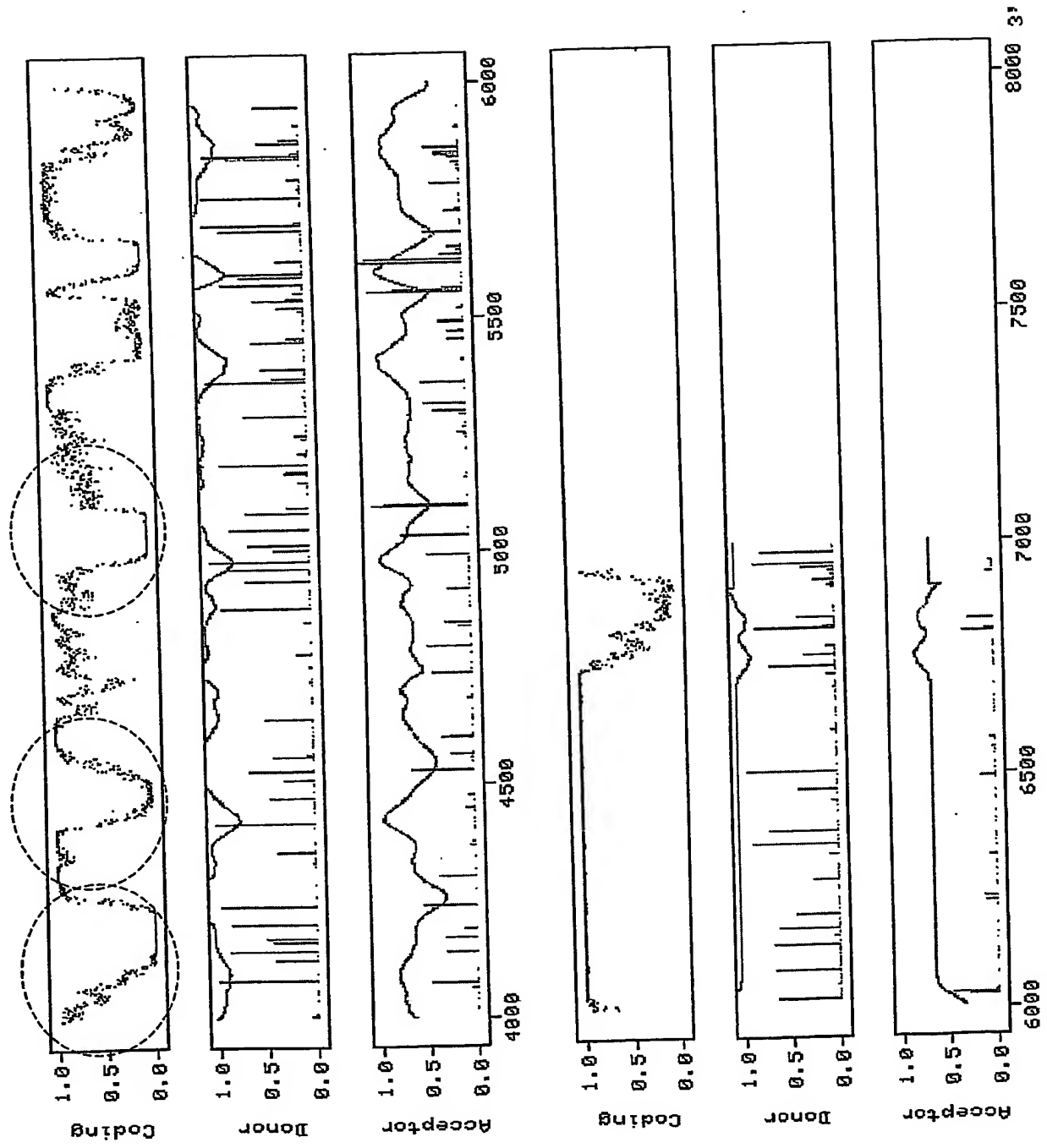


Fig. 5B

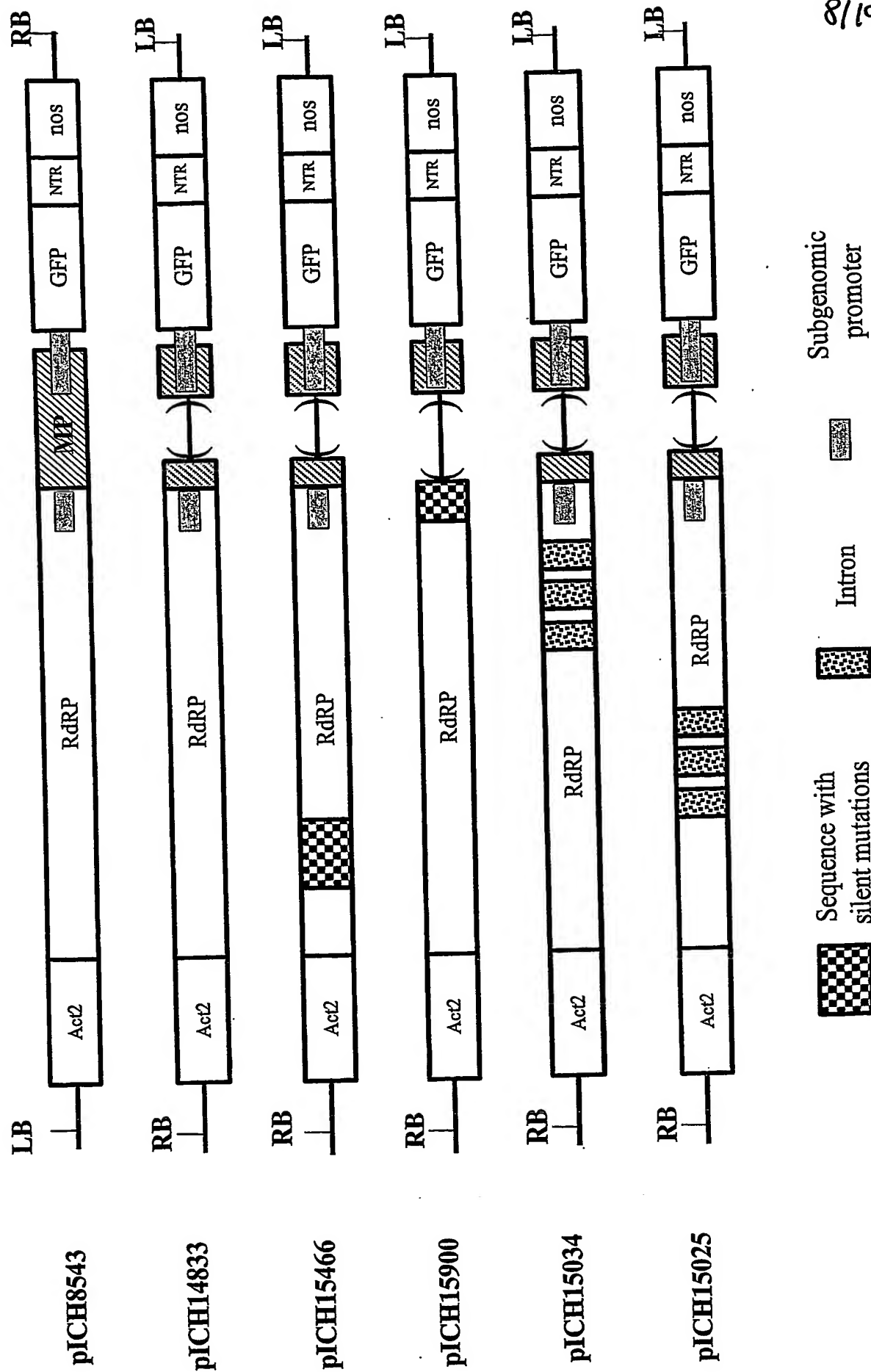


Fig. 6A

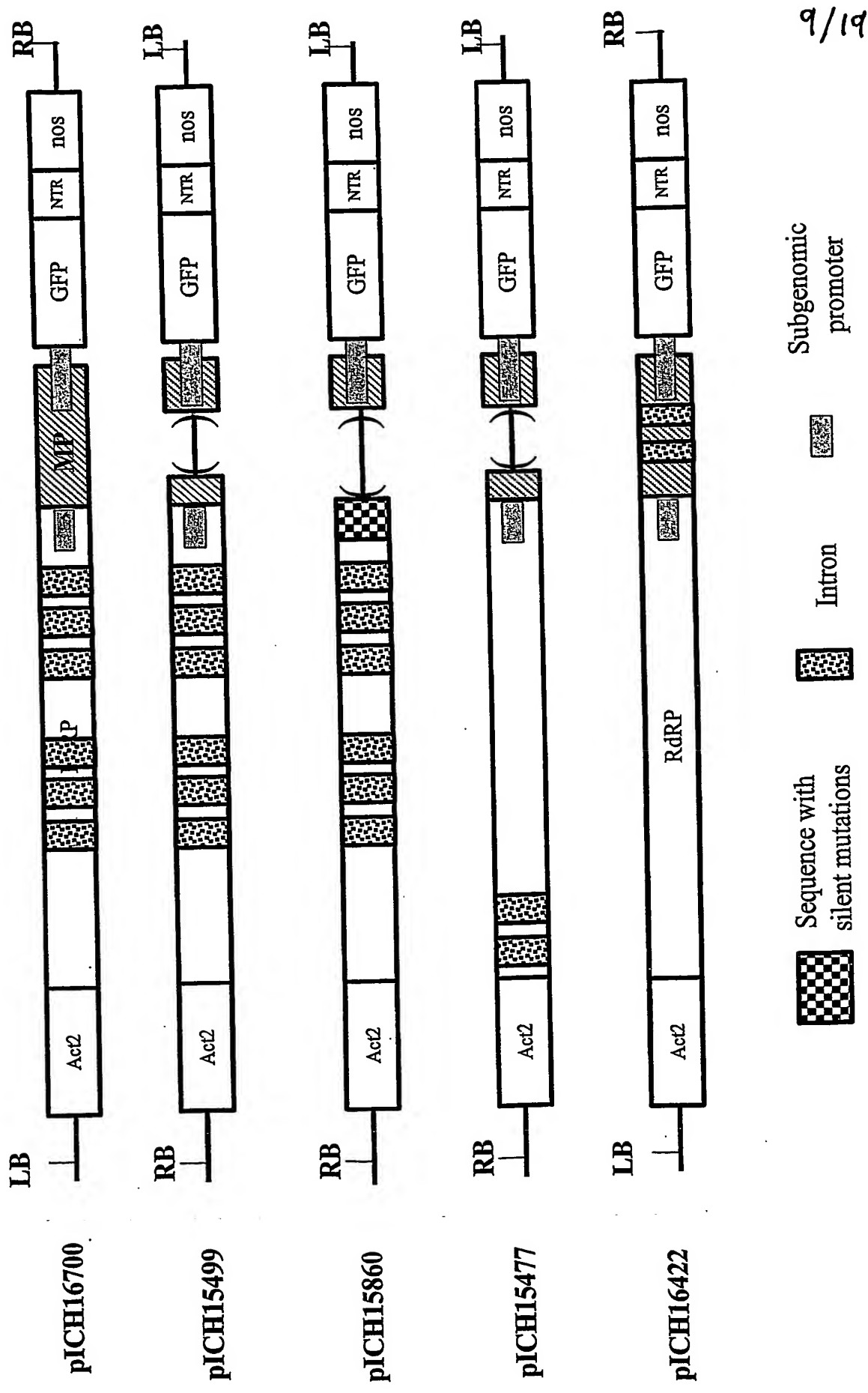
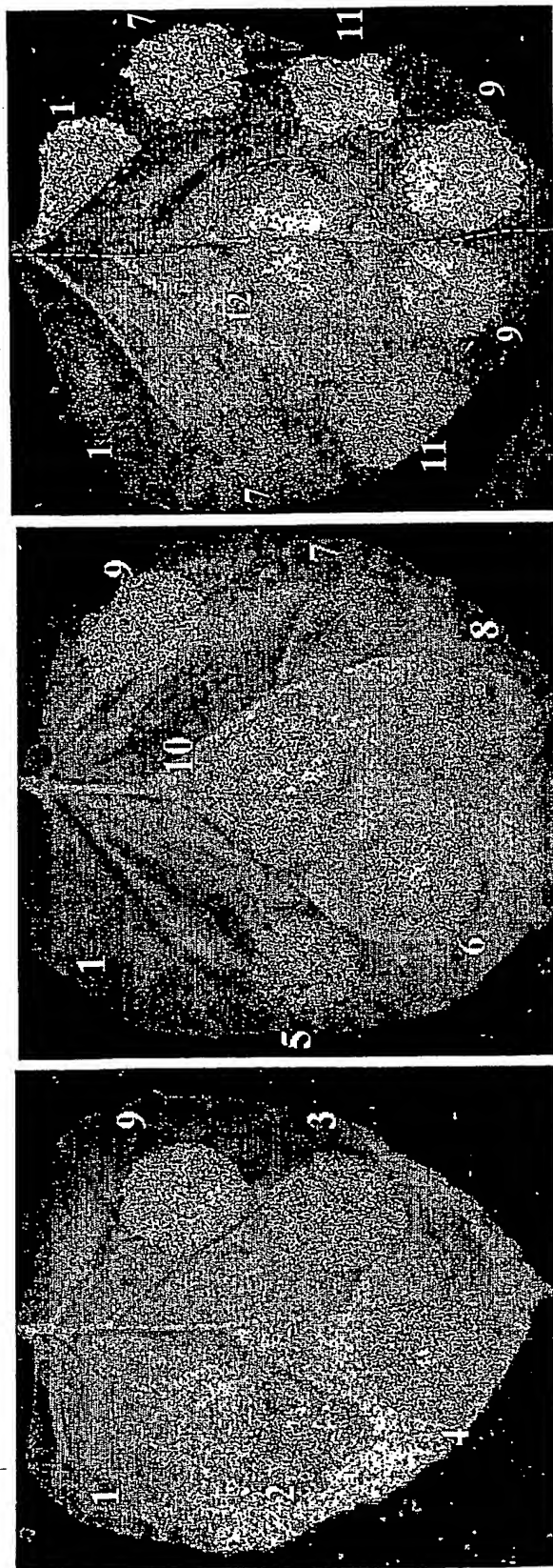


Fig. 6B

+ MP

- MP



1. 14833 0 intron
2. 15011 0 intron
3. 15041 1 intron
4. 15466 0 intron
5. 15025 3 introns
6. 15034 3 introns

no mp sgp
- cryp int. 1

7. 15477 2 introns
8. 15488 1 intron
9. 15900 0 intron no mp sgp
10. 15499 6 introns
11. 15755 3 introns
12. 15661 3 introns

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Figure 7A

+MP

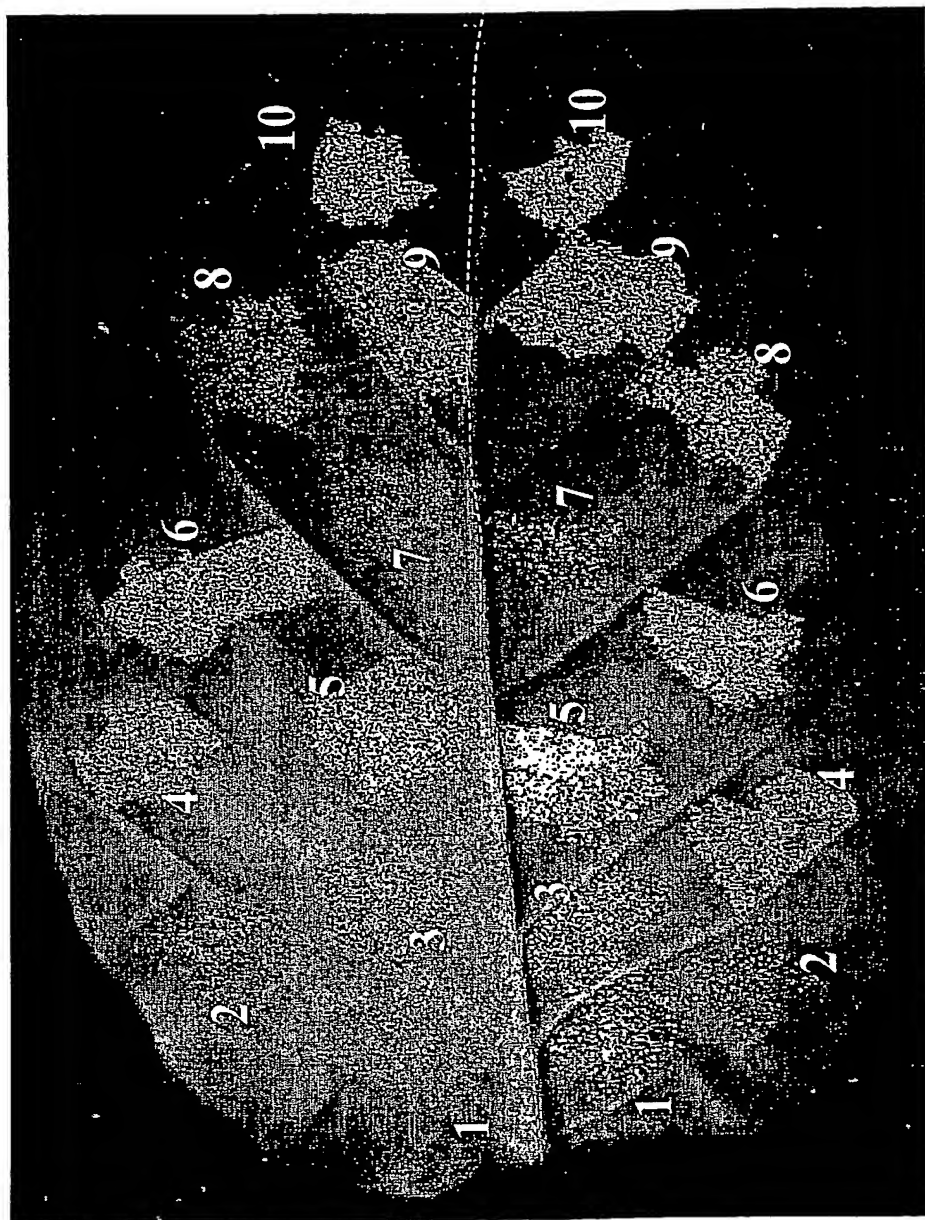
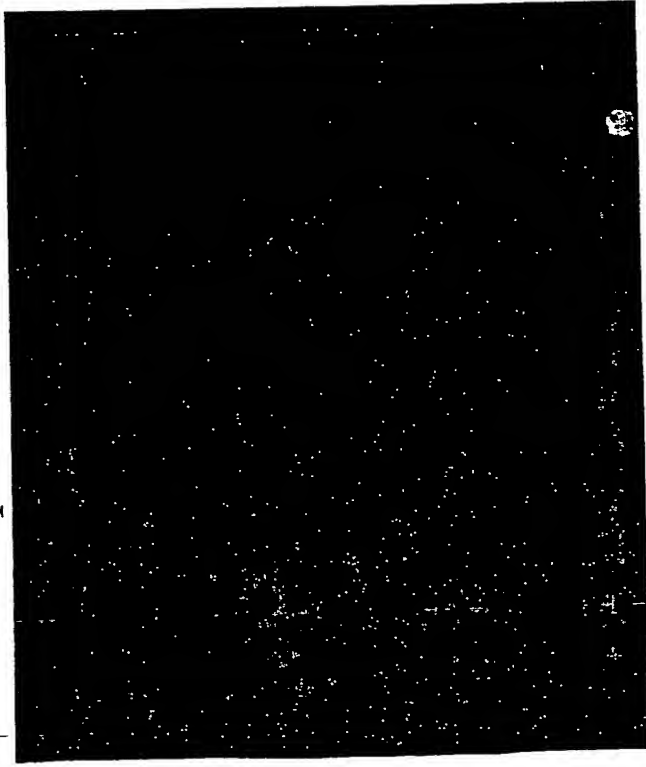
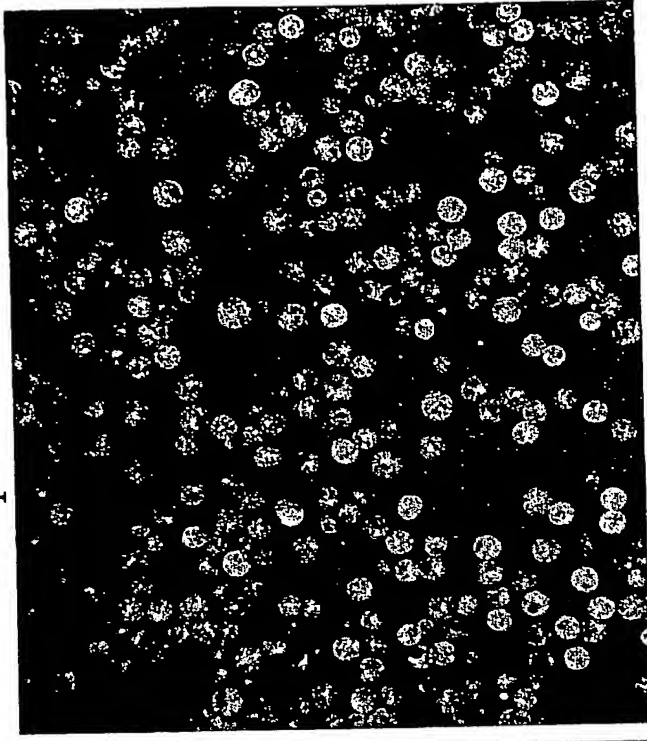


Figure 7B

pICH14833



pICH16191



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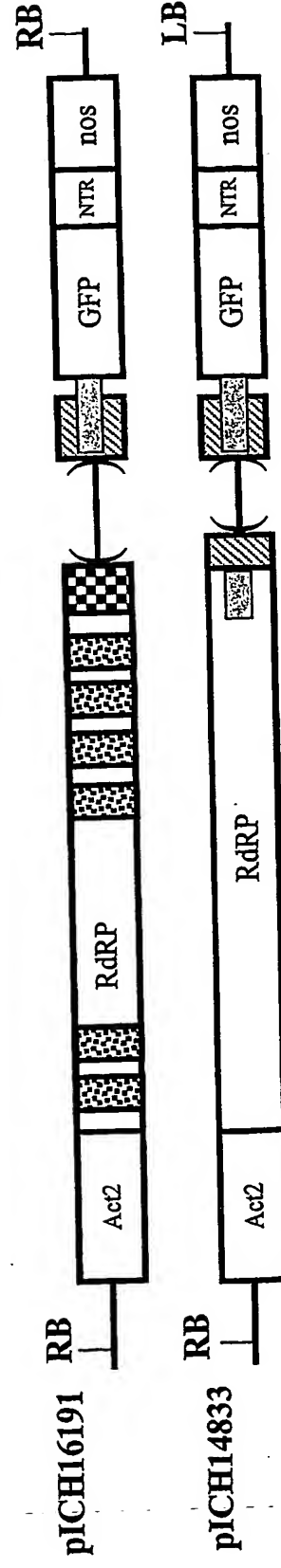


Figure 7C

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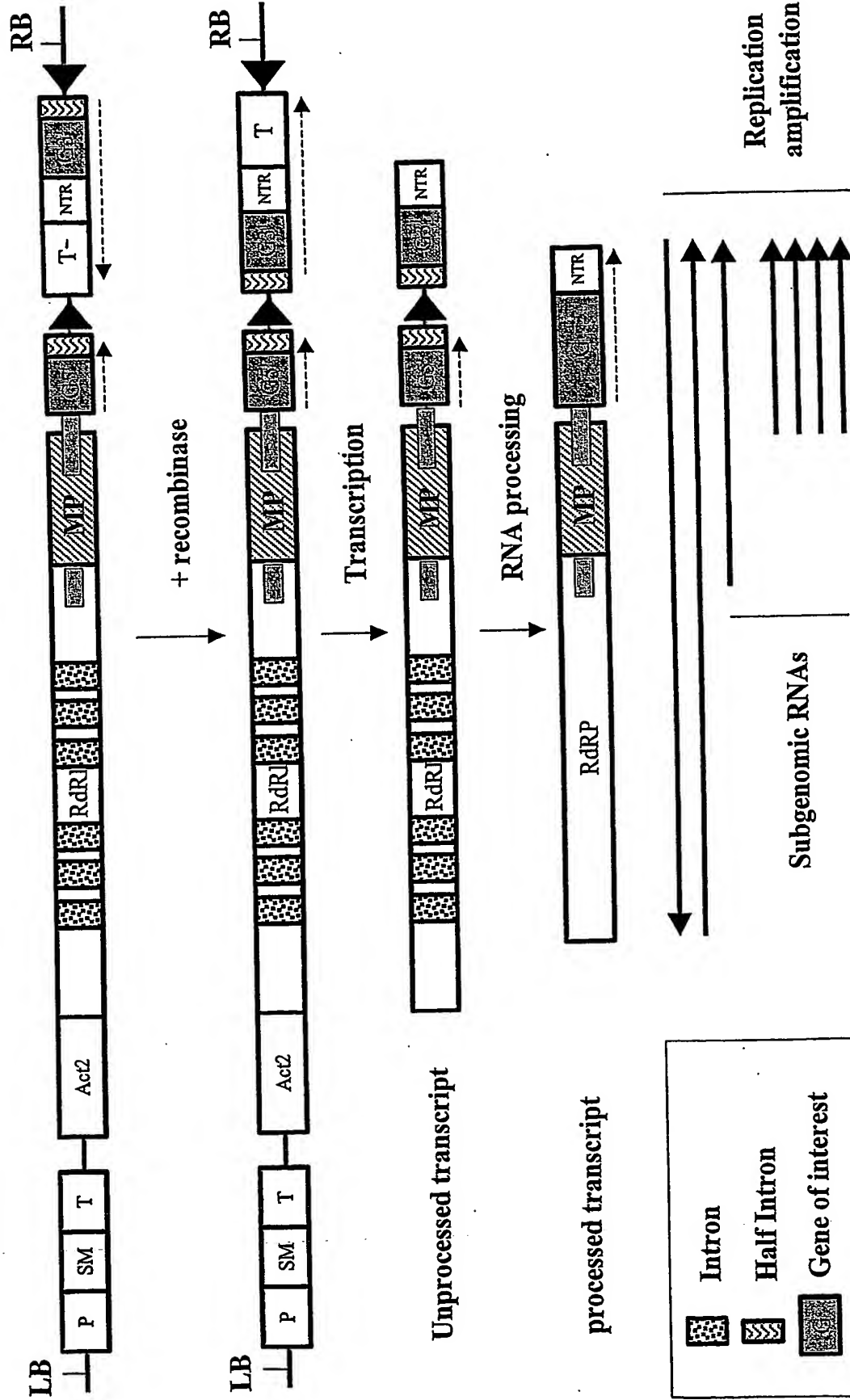


Fig. 8

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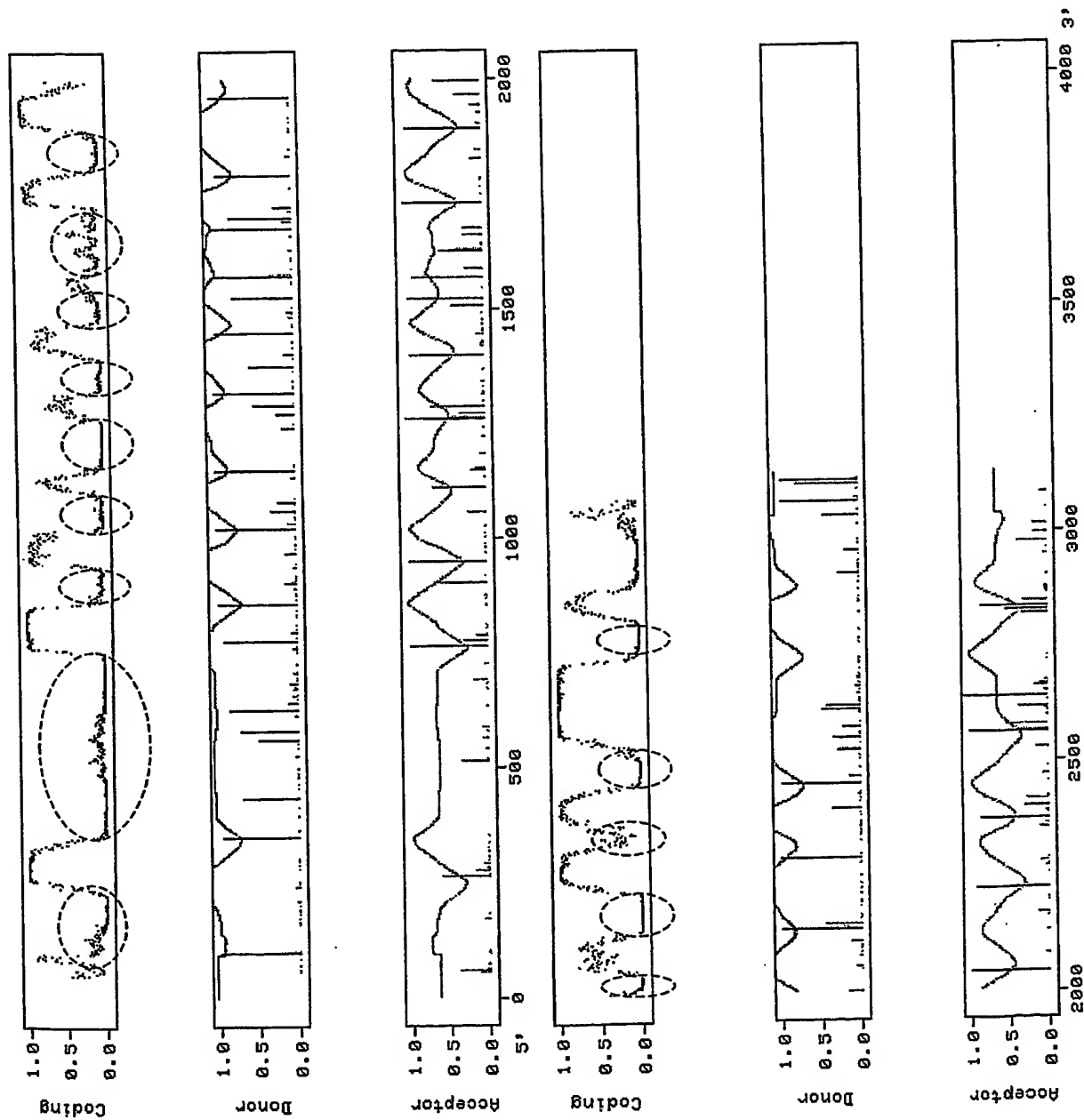


Fig. 9

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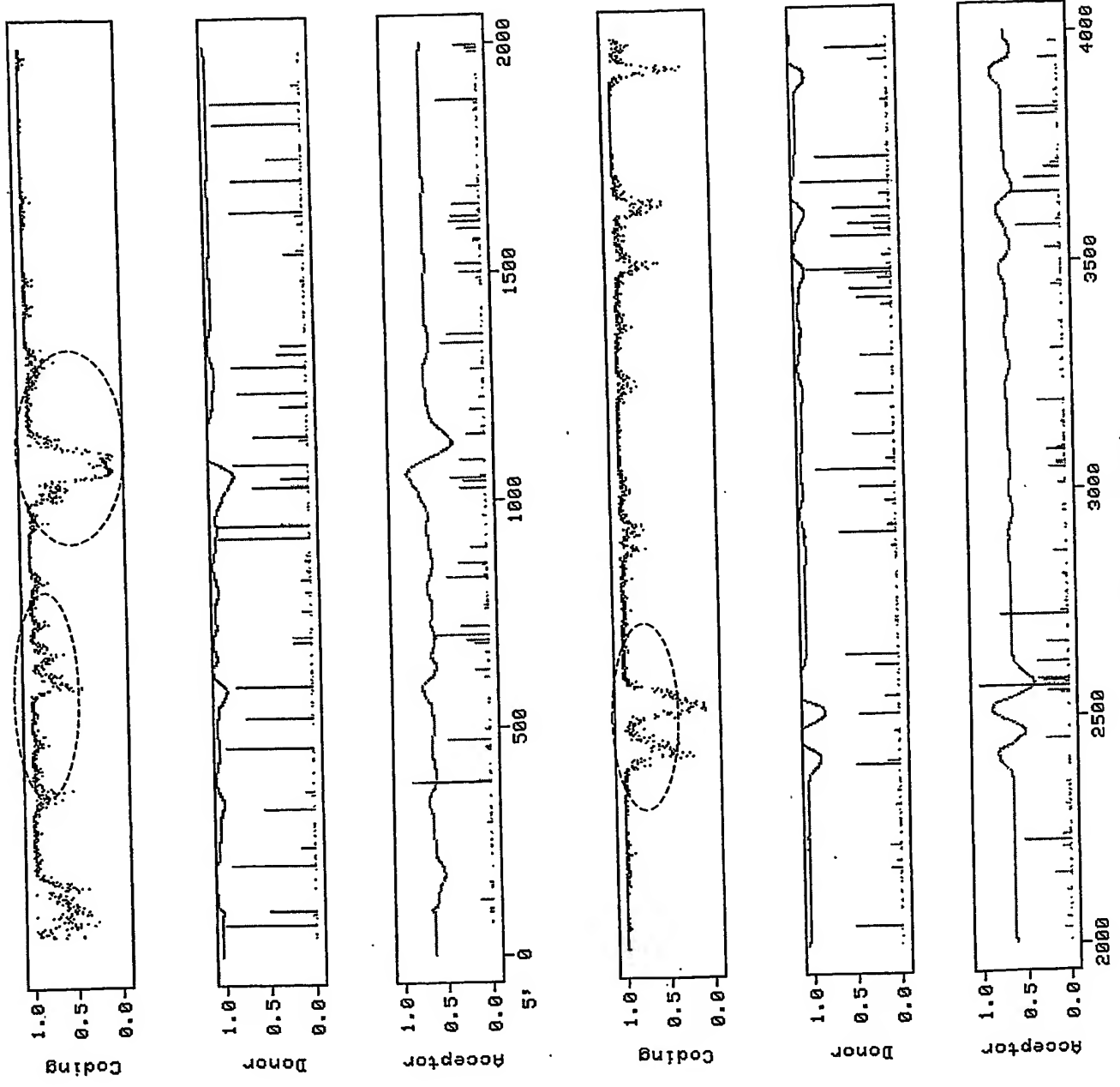


Fig. 10A

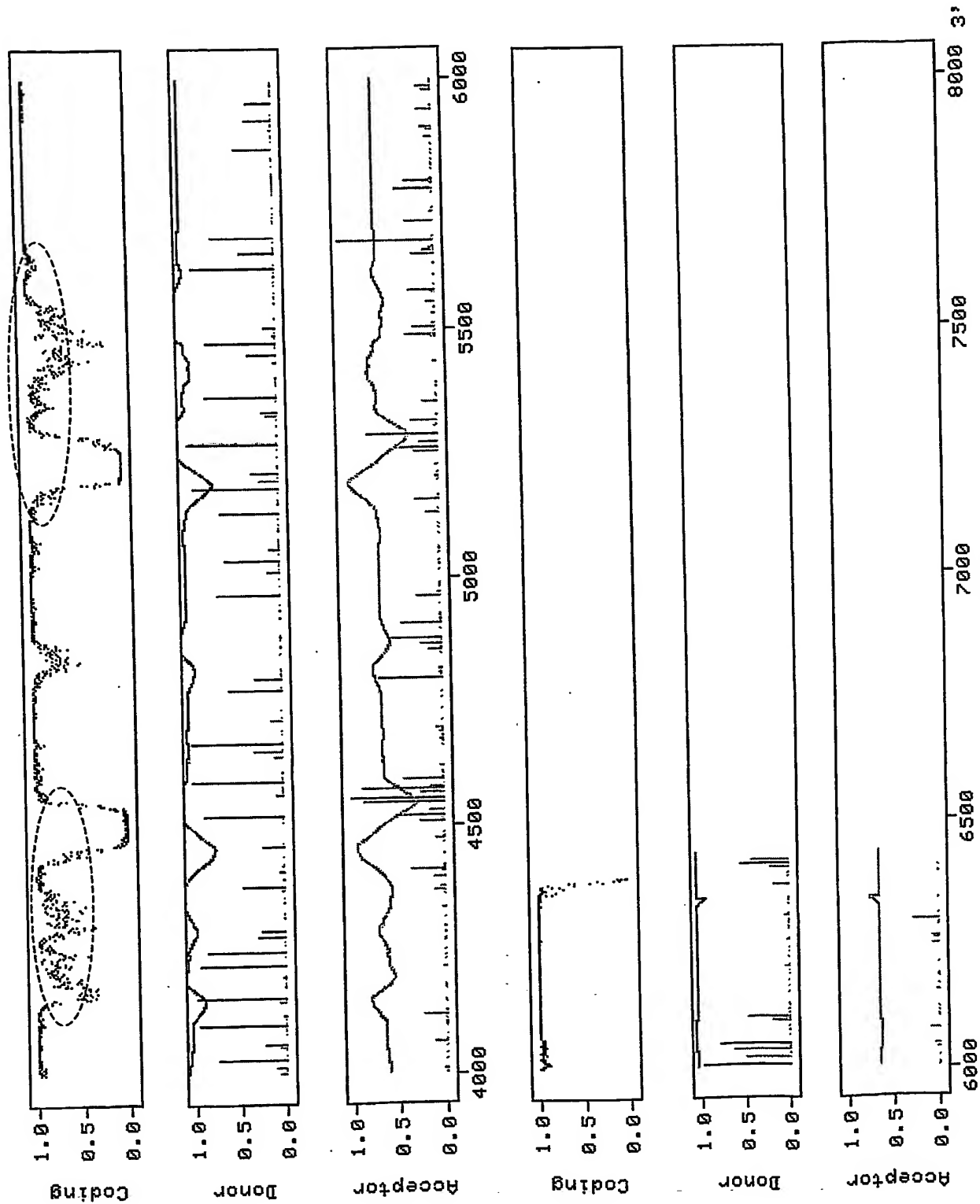


Fig. 10B

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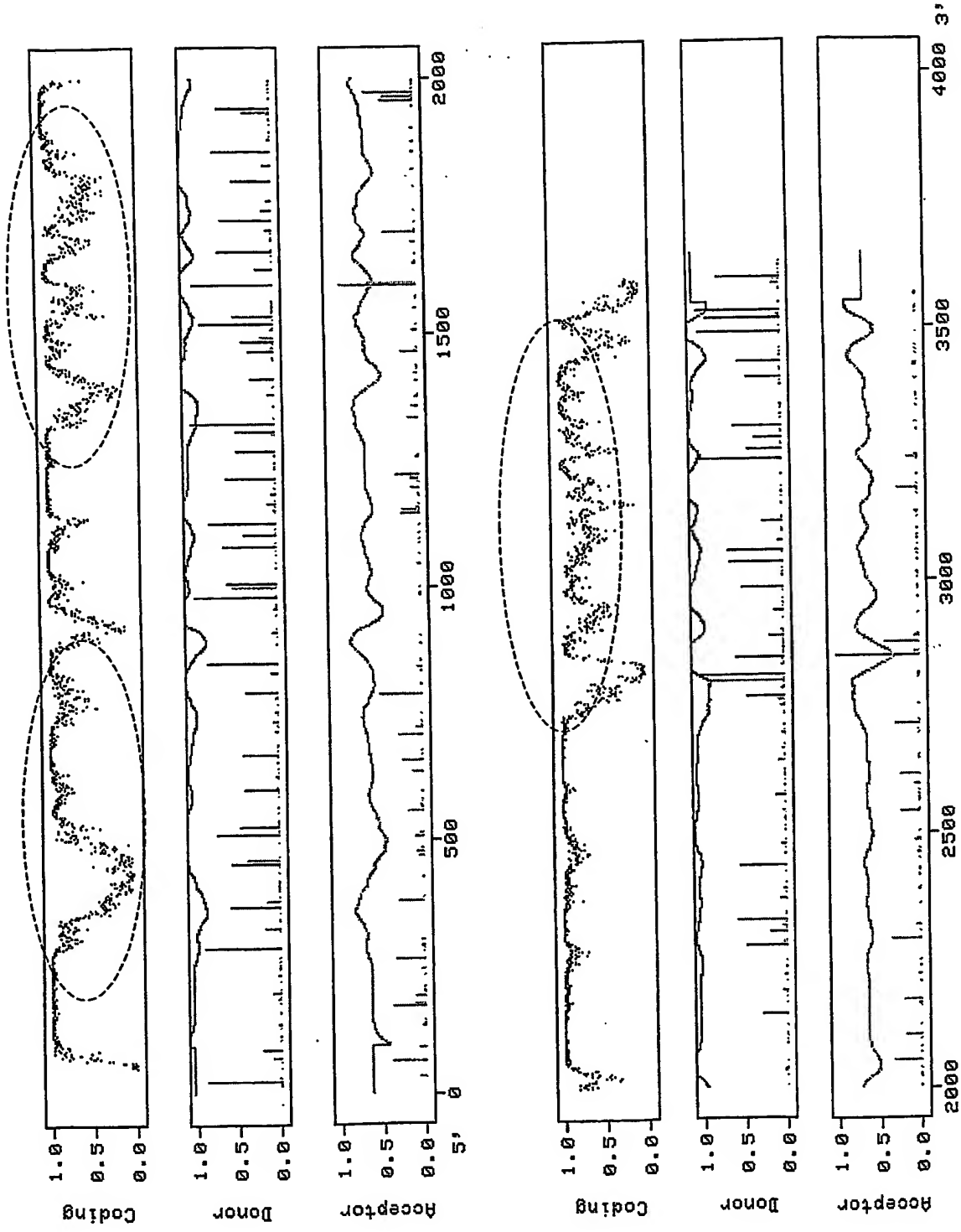


Fig. 11A

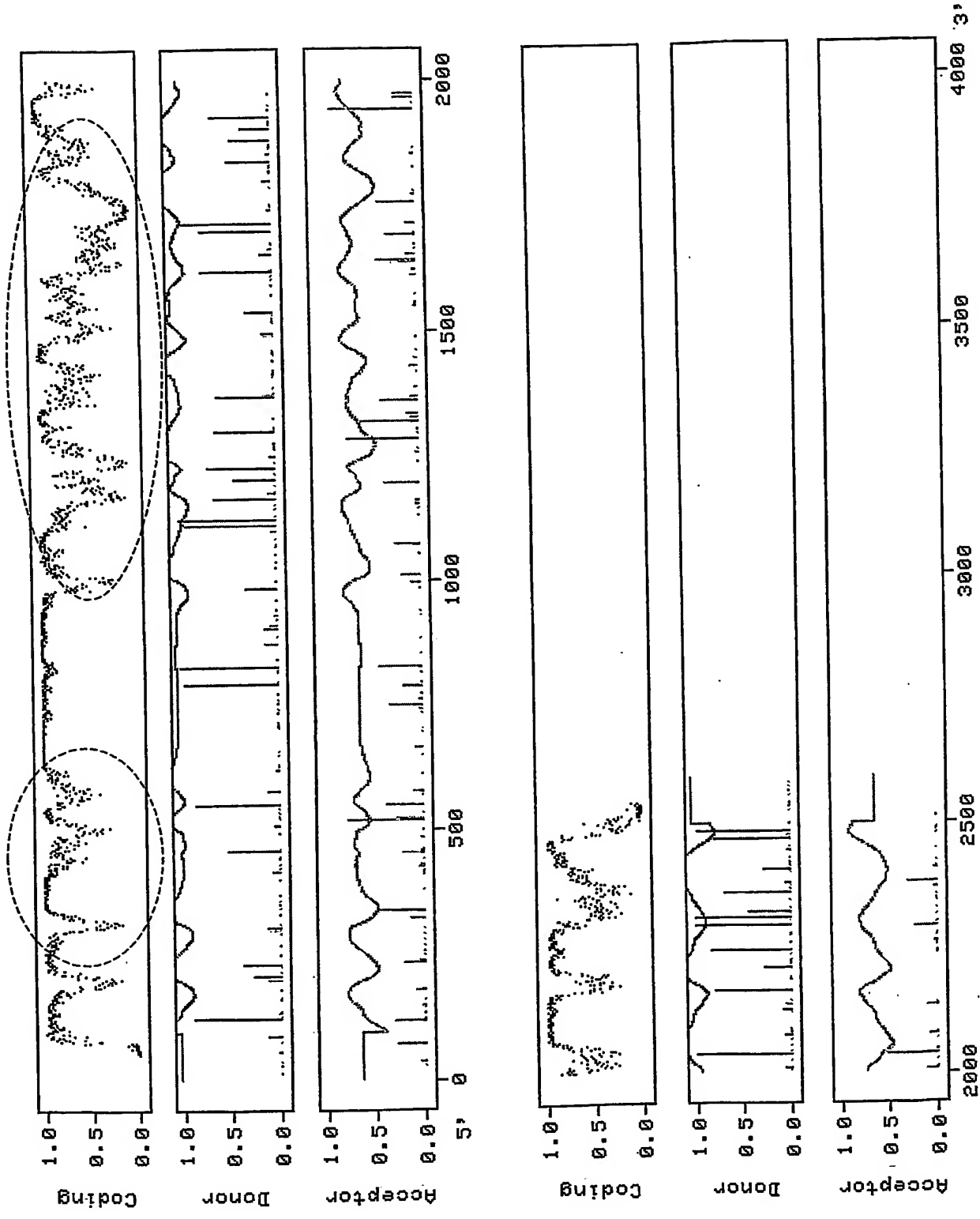
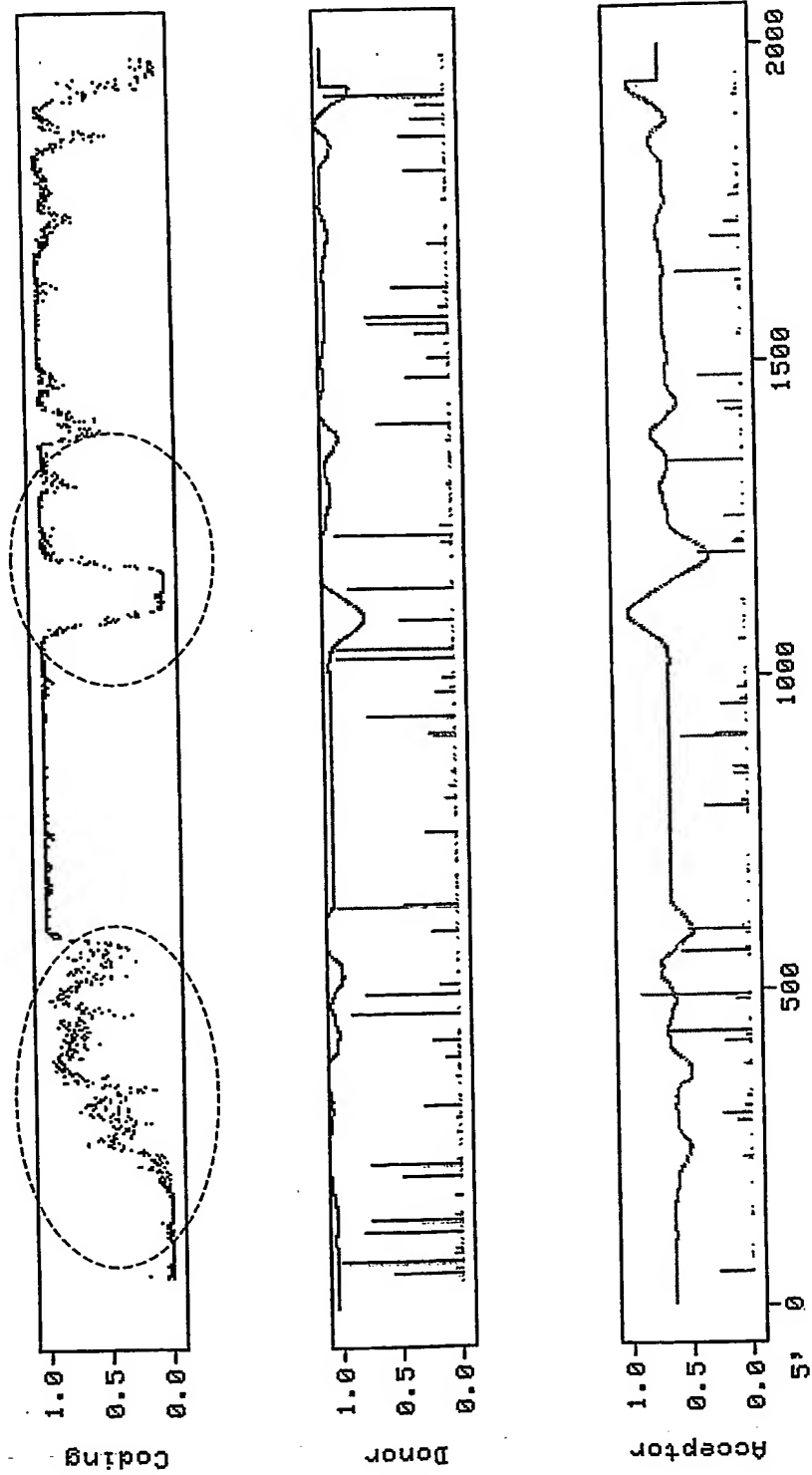


Fig. 11B



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Fig. 11C

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